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Belgium... 0.660 Dr. Jordan... 450.00 P... 52.50
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ESTABLISHED 1887

Beirut Peace Force Attacked**U.S. Marines, Italians Hit; Patrols Will Continue**

New York Times Service
BEIRUT — Fourteen members of the multinational peacekeeping force, nine Italian soldiers and five U.S. Marines, were wounded Tuesday night and Wednesday in the worst attacks against the force since its deployment six months ago.

The injuries of the Marines were described as superficial, while the condition of three of the Italians was said to be serious.

The attacks were characterized by officials as a deliberate attempt to obstruct the mission of the peacekeepers, but the Marine commander, Colonel James Mead, emphasized that the violence would not affect his troops' patrols.

"It is not possible to allow one attack to change the entire peace mission," he said.

In another incident, Israeli soldiers fired their guns Wednesday to disperse Palestinian demonstrators from the Ain el Helweh refugee camp near Sidon in southern Lebanon. Israeli radio said three women were wounded.

The demonstrators were demanding the release of prisoners at the Aitar camp in southern Lebanon, where the Israelis are holding more than 5,000 Palestinians and Lebanese prisoners arrested during

the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last year.

The Lebanese Army on Wednesday set up roadblocks to cordon off the area where the attacks on the peacekeeping troops took place. According to Lebanese private radio stations, more than 200 suspects had been rounded up for questioning.

No one has claimed responsibility for the violence, but a Christian-

operated radio station, the Voice of Free Lebanon, claimed Wednesday that a militant Shiite Muslim faction aligned with Syria and Iran was responsible.

The station said that during the security operation Wednesday, the Lebanese Army seized several thousand rounds of machine-gun ammunition at a local office of the Shiite paramilitary organization known as Amal.

All the incidents occurred in the coastal area near Beirut's international airport in the southern outskirts of the Lebanese capital.

Late Tuesday night, rocket-propelled grenades were fired at two jeeps carrying Italian soldiers on a road leading to the airport. Six of the soldiers were wounded, three of them seriously, a spokesman for the Italian battalion said.

When Italian reinforcements came to search the area they too were fired upon, and three soldiers were wounded.

The five Marines were wounded in a grenade attack shortly after dawn Wednesday. Colonel Mead said they were injured by a single grenade hurled at them from a second-story window. It exploded amid the 12-man patrol on a street connecting the airport with the coast. The Marines did not have time to fire back, the colonel said.

The incidents followed an escalation in attacks against Israeli patrols in Lebanon. On Wednesday, a land mine killed two Israeli Army officers about three miles (five kilometers) east of Beirut, a military spokesman said in Tel Aviv.

Nine Israeli soldiers were wounded on Sunday in two separate ambushes in southern Lebanon.

Syria Sees Israeli Stance As 'Totally Unacceptable'

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

DAMASCUS — The types of security arrangements and normalization of relations that Israel is seeking from Lebanon in current negotiations would be totally unacceptable to the Syrians, according to Syrian officials.

Any Israeli-Lebanese agreement that included an Israeli military presence inside Lebanon and any formal trade, tourism or diplomatic ties between Beirut and Jerusalem would be met with a Syrian rejection, and refusal to with-

draw its 30,000 troops from northern Lebanon and the Bekaa Valley, these officials indicated.

"What the Israelis and Lebanese are discussing right now in Washington is a long way from the Syrian bottom line for withdrawing from Lebanon," said a Western diplomat familiar with Syrian thinking. "The shape of the agreement the Israelis appear to be seeking is totally unacceptable to them."

The Syrians "are really firm," added a Soviet-bloc diplomat in

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A Palestinian woman lay wounded Wednesday and a hysterical friend was restrained after Israeli troops fired to disperse demonstrators at the Ain el Helweh refugee camp near Sidon. Three women were reported wounded.

Thai Army Is Rebuffed By Assembly**Joint Session Defeats Plan to Retain Senate**

Associated Press
BANGKOK — A joint session of Thailand's National Assembly rebuffed the armed forces Wednesday by declining to approve a constitutional amendment to keep the military-dominated Senate alive.

The proposed amendment to maintain the powers of the Senate, whose members are appointed, fell 169 votes short of the majority needed.

As the vote was being taken, about 1,000 people demonstrated against the amendment outside parliament. The demonstrators carried a banner urging legislators to "oppose the dictators' constitution."

The vote came at the end of a month of fierce debate in which the army strongly urged that the Senate retain its powers and broaden its membership to include various occupational classes and bring more representative democracy.

The vote by a joint session of the 250-member Senate and the elected House of Representatives was seen as a major humiliation for General Arthit Kanlaya-Ek, one of the nation's most powerful military men.

General Arthit's army colleagues had urged military intervention if the measure was rejected, saying they might have to "exercise" if democracy followed the vote.

But after the vote, General Saikul Kerdphol, the supreme commander of the Thai armed forces, who had declared himself neutral, said the National Assembly had rejected the people's wishes and the armed forces would accept it.

"I do not anticipate any trouble, and it is unlikely that there will be any coup," he said.

According to transitional provisions in the constitution, written after a coup in 1977, the Senate is to lose its right to participate in selecting the prime minister, in no-confidence motions and on the referendum after April 21. The Senate is to be phased out over several years, its members' terms expire.

General elections are to be held before June 22, and the subsequent vote for prime minister will now presumably take place solely in the House of Representatives.

The House Speaker, Boonthong Jongsawat, said secret balloting produced 254 votes in favor of the amendment to keep the Senate alive. To pass, it needed 264 votes.

A simple majority of the combined 250-member House and 225-member Senate.

Representative Chalong Vorasit, who had threatened to counter the draft, passed its final reading Tuesday into law, and had to be taken to a hospital.

The three parties of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda's government, which claim to control about 165 elected representatives, emphasized during the vote that they were not against the amendment.



NEW NUMBERS — Majority Leader James C. Wright Jr., left, and Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. outline a 1984 budget proposal by House Democrats offering a smaller military increase. Page 3.

Limited Atomic War Impossible, Russian Says**Marshal Warns U.S. of Retaliation if Missiles Attack From Europe**

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov, chief of the armed forces general staff, renewed warnings Wednesday that an attack on the Soviet Union by the intermediate-range missiles that the United States plans to deploy in Europe would result in a Soviet retaliatory strike that would go beyond Europe to the United States itself.

The warning was made in what Soviet officials said was an unprecedented interview with the marshal, who is also first deputy minister of defense.

"For the most part, the marshal struck a moderate posture, in particular by modifying his previous position and stating that once a nuclear war had begun it could not be limited and controlled."

"The idea of nuclear war has never been tested. But by logic, to keep such a war limited will not be possible," the marshal said. "Inevitably, such a war will extend to all-out war."

In a 1982 article in the Soviet military encyclopedia, he dealt with the issue of nuclear war by saying that "the possibility cannot be excluded that the war could also be protracted."

Despite statements to the contrary by other Soviet leaders, that statement was taken by some conservative American military analysts as a justification for the doctrine that the United States should plan to fight an extended nuclear war.

The marshal also acknowledged for the first time publicly that Soviet land-based missiles in silos were becoming vulnerable to attack. Reagan administration experts have long argued the same thing about U.S. land-based missiles.

The marshal, however, denied that the Soviet Union was attempting to save these missiles from destruction by adopting a policy of launching them on the basis of warning by satellites, as some previous Soviet pronouncements had suggested.

Marshal Ogarkov's warning about planned U.S. missile deployments in Europe was echoed in wide-ranging interviews with other Soviet officials and experts from academic institutes involved in Soviet foreign policy.

The conversations, though evidently couched for maximum impact with the American public, also revealed a heightened sense of growing Soviet vulnerability and Western threat. This was coupled

with renewed determination to try to forestall U.S. missile deployments following the West German elections, and failing that, to respond "globally and regionally, politically and militarily," as a leading Soviet official put it.

The marshal emphasized the seriousness with which Moscow views the planned deployment of 572 American Pershing-2 and ground-launched cruise missiles in West Germany and four other West European countries.

"Very sad, very bad," the marshal answered when asked about the consequences of new U.S. missile deployments planned to start later this year. "This increases the U.S. nuclear strategic arsenal relative to the Soviet arsenal. Therefore, adequate retaliatory steps will be taken."

"If the U.S. would use these missiles in Europe against the Soviet Union, it is not logical to believe we will retaliate only against targets in Europe. Let me tell you, if some of your experts think this, they are foolish."

Told that whether or not new American missiles are deployed in Europe, Reagan administration officials expect Moscow to deploy a whole new series of short, medium- and long-range missiles, he re-

sponded, "If the Soviet proposal is adopted, the situation will improve for both sides quickly. An important element of confidence will come into picture."

In the missile talks in Geneva, Moscow has proposed to reduce its force of about 500 SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20 missiles to 162, the number of French and British missiles. Another 100 SS-20 missiles aimed at China and Japan would not be included in the agreement. President Ronald Reagan has offered to forgo the planned deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles if the Soviet Union removes all its medium-range missiles aimed at Europe.

The Reagan administration has also indicated that it will not offer a new proposal until Moscow makes a move. Soviet officials here insisted that Moscow will not make such a move and that they expect West European pressure to push Washington toward a new position first.

Asked about charges by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger that the Soviet Union was building the capability to fight prolonged nuclear wars, Marshal Ogarkov responded that his country will take

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Soviet Urged To Increase Flexibility**U.S., Dutch Officials Discuss Missile Talks**

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senior Dutch and U.S. officials have called on the Soviet Union to show more flexibility in negotiations on reducing the number of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

But Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers of the Netherlands also indicated that he went along with the view of many West European leaders who have suggested that the United States take the initiative and offer a new compromise to the Soviet Union now.

Mr. Lubbers spoke Tuesday at a news conference after a White House meeting with President Ronald Reagan.

"The process of achieving a zero option is so complicated it might be worthwhile to take a phased step," Mr. Lubbers said, adding, "It might be easier to achieve a certain level and then to negotiate further on."

He was referring the zero-option proposal that Mr. Reagan has supported at the Geneva talks. The plan calls for the Soviet Union to dismantle its 600 medium-range missiles — in particular the 340 SS-20s — and for the United States, in return, to drop plans to deploy 372 new missiles in Europe beginning later this year.

Administration officials said it was possible that because of pressure from the Europeans, including government officials in West Germany, Italy and Britain, and from some members of Congress, a new U.S. proposal might be offered without waiting for Moscow to offer a compromise first.

Most officials interviewed, however, said they doubted that the United States would move first. They said the administration was more likely to wait for some sign of good faith from the Soviet Union.

The officials said that no option paper had been worked out within the U.S. government but that the European bureau of the State Department was inclined to recommend a new compromise.

The Soviet Union, asserting that the French and British already have missiles targeted on it, has offered to reduce the number of missiles aimed at Western Europe to 162 — the total of French and British missiles — if the United States does not deploy the new Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. That plan has been rejected by the West.

The West Germans, Italians and British have suggested that the United States test the Soviet readiness to negotiate by proposing an "interim solution" that would allow the Soviet and U.S. sides to each have fewer missiles than currently planned. The Soviet Union has said it would reject such a plan.

Mr. Lubbers said Mr. Reagan had stood firm on the zero-option idea during their talks.

The prime minister said preparations for deployment of the U.S. missiles are under way as scheduled "as a political and military answer to the Soviet threat." The Netherlands is to deploy 48 cruise missiles.

Earlier, Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, said that while the administration is always considering possible new proposals, "it would be helpful if the Soviets would come forward with a sincere and honest proposal that would be true, substantial and verifiable."

Rebels in the Philippines Becoming Bolder

United Press International

DAVAO, Philippines — "To all military personnel," reads the note on the glass panel door of the central bank. "Deposit your firearms with the security guard when transacting business inside this bank."

Stone walls flanking the door are scarred with red paint graffiti: "Down with U.S.-Marcos" and "Long live NPA."

The NPA is the New People's Army, military wing of the Philippine Communist Party, which is expanding its rural and urban guerrilla war against the government.

A Western analyst estimated the armed strength of the New People's Army throughout the Philippines at 6,000 troops. He said the Communists could also count on the support of about 24,000 "freely but unarmed" villagers and on another 60,000 people "who are not hostile, who will not

tattle to the government about their movements."

Government critics blame military atrocities more than anything else for the Communist gains. But the situation in Davao, 600 miles (960 kilometers) southeast of Manila, illustrates the problems haunting the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos after 17 years in power.

In a major strategy shift, the New People's Army has started mounting large-scale attacks against government forces. Forty-five people, including 16 government soldiers, were killed in a recent two-day battle involving 200 Communist regulars. The government rushed in helicopters and 2,000 Marines.

But government analysts have played down the threat of the New People's Army, pointing out that no Communist-held communities or enclaves exist. They say that

Communist troops are forced to live in the hills and appear only for small skirmishes with government troops or to set up ambushes.

"The NPA is unlikely to become a serious threat unless there is a prolonged period of economic recession," a diplomat said. "Right now people in this country are too comfortable. The NPA numbers are still infinitesimal in a country of 49 million people."

Yet Mr. Marcos vowed last month to put an end to what he called the "reign of terror" in the southern Philippines.

"Unless these killings abate we will send more troops to these areas," Mr. Marcos said in a television address.

The violence in the rugged Davao countryside is mirrored by terrorism in the provincial capital, with a population of 800,000, although there is an aura of normalcy.

Cargo ships call regularly to take on copra, bananas and pineapples for such U.S. multinationals as Dole and Castle & Cooke. At night, few uniformed military or police personnel walk the streets.

Businessmen, however, maintain private armies. A plantation owner travels in a convoy of vehicles loaded with armed bodyguards, and security men with submachine guns and automatic rifles prowls his plantation.

There are persistent reports of gun battles in the city, kidnappings for ransom and robberies. At least 149 people have been killed in political violence since urban terrorism began in January 1982.

Billy Apontadera, a civil rights lawyer, said people did not report crimes to the military any longer. "They are afraid that the military is involved," he said. "The situation is near anarchy."

Report Criticizes the Way U.S. Colleges Deal With Foreign Students**Researchers Accuse School and Government Officials of Ignorance, Prejudice and Ineffective Planning**

By Fred M. Hechinger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The treatment of foreign students by American colleges and universities is in a state of chaos created by ignorance, prejudice and an absence of planning, a new study reports.

The 50-page report, entitled "Absence of Decision," was prepared by Clifford D. Goodwin, dean of the graduate school and professor of economics at Duke University, and Michael Nacht, associate director of the Center for Science and International Affairs at Harvard University.

The authors warn that the threatened imposition of dramatically higher tuition for foreign students in some states could seriously reduce their numbers to the detriment of the academic institutions, local economies and the national interest.

Although the number of foreign students has grown to more than 300,000, there is no consistent policy governing them, the researchers found in a study that concentrated on institutions in Florida, Ohio and California.

They found that, largely because not enough American students are willing to make the intellectual effort and financial sacrifice required in advanced study in engineering, many graduate engineering programs

draw 70 percent or more of their students from abroad.

"Several engineering deans suggested that without foreign students they would have had to close down their graduate program in the short run and their whole operation ultimately," the report says.

Because graduate students provide essential labor for university laboratories, much research vital to the national interest would "grind to a halt" without foreign students, the report warns.

For that and many other reasons, the authors insist that foreign students are beneficial to the campuses. But if the students are to receive full benefits from their academic experience, the report says, they require aid and attention — effective placement, guidance, language instruction and other services. Often such attention was found lacking.

The study emphasizes that the education of foreign students, like grain and arms, is one of the nation's few remaining stable "export industries," and one with few strong competitors.

"It is striking that nations notoriously critical of the United States and their students to colleges and universities here," the authors say. "Moreover, as turmoil and authoritarian rule grow in nations from which students come, the attractiveness of freedom and

openness of the U.S. system seems to increase." The prestige of the American degree attracts many foreign students.

The authors found, however, that many university administrators think of foreign students mainly as bodies in fill their classes and dormitories, without making adequate preparations for them.

At the same time, state legislatures, sometimes in revulsion against a foreign government's conduct — Iran's, for example — or in response to a local fiscal crisis, threaten to impose special fees on foreign students or to charge them with the full cost of their education.

Because American students' education is heavily subsidized — through income from endowment and gifts on private campuses and through tax support at public ones — such a move would severely reduce the number of foreign students who can afford to study in the United States, Mr. Goodwin said in an interview last week.

He pointed out that Britain instituted such a policy two years ago with such dire consequences in reduced enrollments and international ill will that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher recently rescinded it.

"Xenophobia always lurks just beneath the surface" in the United States just as it does in Britain, the

authors say, adding that they found "ignorance and myth abounding."

Many university administrators, Mr. Goodwin said, seem to feel that having many foreign students is "a sign of failure," and so they pretend such students do not exist.

At the federal level, Mr. Goodwin said, no one comes to grips with the political and economic implications. There appears to be no coordinated policy, and "we had a sense of anarchy," he said.

Mr. Nacht expressed concern that political pressure was building over the issues of national security and economic protectionism. He saw a growing danger in federal policies that attribute the development of sophisticated weapons by America's adversaries to the fact that foreign students are benefiting from U.S. higher education.

He also said that American self-confidence was continuing to decline in the area of trade competition.

"Instead of being proud of our accomplishments, we become defensive and ask why we should let those people come in and learn our technology," he said.

But the main burden of bringing order out of chaos, Mr. Goodwin concluded, is for "each institution to examine itself." With some notable exceptions, colleges have not thought much about the needs of foreign students and their impact on the country, he said.

Kohl Makes an Offer To Bavaria's Strauss In Policy Discussions

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl emerged from three days of talks over posts and policy Wednesday saying he had made an offer to Franz Josef Strauss, the leader of the Christian Social Union.

He refused to say whether he had offered the Bavarian premier a cabinet role but said they would meet again Saturday to discuss the question.

The Christian Social Union, the Bavarian sister party of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats, demanded earlier Wednesday that Mr. Strauss be allowed to pick his own cabinet position.

The demand was published in the party's newspaper, *Bayernkurier*. Theo Waigel, the Christian Social Union's parliamentary leader, writing in *Bayernkurier*, said Mr. Strauss should be free to choose "whether and in what post he enters the new Kohl cabinet."

Christian Democratic officials expressed anger at what they called increasingly crude attempts to put pressure on the chancellor.

Political analysts said it was unclear whether Mr. Strauss was making a serious bid for office or whether the power struggle really centered on policy.

Edmund Stoiber, the Christian Social Union's general secretary, said the two conservative parties had reached broad agreement on foreign policy Wednesday before negotiations Thursday with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, leader of the Free Democratic Party, the other coalition partner.

He said they would press for a "more realistic Middle East policy" and a more critical approach to the black liberation movement in Namibia (South-West Africa).

Mr. Kohl said the three days of talks had produced complete agreement on foreign, security, economic, financial and social affairs, but he gave no details. He said he expected negotiations with the Free Democrats to be concluded on Saturday, leaving two days next week to work out final details.

Heiner Geissler, the Christian Democratic general secretary, acknowledged that the talks with the Free Democrats would be difficult.

The Free Democrats, who were considerably weakened in the March 6 general election, are opposing a series of rightist changes in domestic and social policy that the two large parties agreed upon this week.

They are also determined to keep the Foreign Ministry and Economics Ministry, held by Otto Lambsdorff, and, if possible, the Justice Ministry, held by Hans Engelhard, although Free Democratic officials acknowledge they may lose the Agriculture Ministry, now held by Josef Ertl.

The Christian Social Union elected a seat in the March 6 election and now has 53 deputies; the Free Democrats lost 19 and hold only 34 seats. Mr. Waigel said the smallest coalition partner should not be allowed to dictate to the bigger ones.

The opposition Social Democrats, watching from the sidelines after their election defeat, said Wednesday that the Christian Social Union was "putting the handcuffs" on the Free Democrats.



Franz Josef Strauss

José Luis Sert, 80, City Planner And Architect, Dies in Barcelona

BARCELONA — José Luis Sert, 80, an architect and urbanist, died Tuesday of heart failure in Barcelona, the city where he was born.

Mr. Sert designed the Spanish pavilion at the Paris international exhibition of 1937, the Maeght Foundation at St.-Paul-de-Vence on the Côte d'Azur and the museum dedicated to his fellow Catalan, the artist Joan Miró, in Barcelona.

After studying at the Barcelona architectural faculty, Mr. Sert became a disciple of Le Corbusier, with whom he worked in 1929 and 1930 in Paris before returning to Spain to become a city planner.

After the Spanish civil war he emigrated to the United States and became a U.S. citizen. He was a co-founder of Town Planning Associates, which drew up city master plans and urban designs for several South American cities. He taught city planning at Yale in 1944 and 1945.

In 1953 he became dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Design, remaining in that post until 1969. He was president of the International Congress of Modern Architecture from 1947 to 1956.

Mr. Sert also drew up master plans or urban renewal projects for such cities as Barcelona; Havana; Bogotá; Medellín, Colombia; Worcester, Massachusetts; and Besançon, France.

He was author or co-author of several books, including "Can Our Cities Survive?" (1947), "The Heart of the City" (1952) and a 1960 biography of another Catalan architect, Antonio Gaudí.

One of his most widely admired works is the Maeght Foundation, an art center completed in 1964 for the Paris art dealer, Aimé Maeght.

"We spent two years working on the light," Mr. Maeght said later. "The sun never hits a canvas and the light is always even." Mary Blume wrote in the *International Herald Tribune* on March 13, 1975.

that the foundation "gives the impression of being outdoors."

Paul Citroen
WASSENAR, Netherlands (AP) — Paul Citroen, 86, an early force in the Dadaist movement, died Sunday of undisclosed causes, Dutch radio reported Wednesday.

Mr. Citroen, born in Berlin, was a member of the post-World War I Dadaist group, which flourished in his native city. He studied at the Bauhaus in Weimar, where he came in contact with and was influenced by Paul Klee, Vasily Kandinsky and László Moholy-Nagy.

In 1927, Mr. Citroen moved to Amsterdam, where he founded the New Art School with Charles Roelofs, a Dutch Surrealist. Two years later, Mr. Citroen became a professor at the Royal Art Academy in The Hague.

He was best known for his thousands of portraits of prominent artists and writers, among them Thomas Mann, Marc Chagall, Max Ernst and Henry Moore. He also specialized in painting opera scenery, murals and tiles.

A prolific scholar of the modern art scene, his publications included "Palet," "Drafsman Henk Harog," "Art Testament," "Introverdisment," "Notes of a Painter" and "Adams and Eves, a Lithograph Album of Amsterdam Youth."

He won the Jacob Maris Prize, a prestigious Dutch art award, in 1950 and 1956.

Maurice Ronet
NEW YORK (NYT) — Maurice Ronet, 55, a French actor who appeared in 70 films and directed four, died Monday in Paris after a long illness. In his last appearance, Mr. Ronet played a thief in "La Balance," which won this year's César, the French equivalent of the Oscar, as the best movie.

U.S. Directive Aims to Influence Soviet Internal Policy by Pressure

By Robert C. Toth
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a policy decision considered the first of its kind since the height of the Cold War, President Ronald Reagan has ordered his administration to attempt to influence internal policies of the Soviet Union through trade and other economic pressures as a means of forcing shifts in Moscow's foreign policy.

The decision, contained in a classified document titled National Security Decision Directive 75, is believed to constitute the first time since the Truman administration that a U.S. government has made it a policy goal to seek changes in Soviet domestic affairs. The document was issued to government officials earlier this year.

The decision, contained in a classified document titled National Security Decision Directive 75, is believed to constitute the first time since the Truman administration that a U.S. government has made it a policy goal to seek changes in Soviet domestic affairs. The document was issued to government officials earlier this year.

Administration officials familiar with the document say it seeks to make the Soviet leadership more responsive to internal demands from consumers and nonmilitary sectors of the economy. By applying economic pressure to the Soviet Union, the Reagan administration would attempt to reduce the resources available to the Kremlin, and thus force it to make tougher choices between military and civilian spending.

Underlying the policy is the contention that the roots of Soviet external aggressiveness are at least partly internal, and that efforts to constrain Soviet behavior abroad must include attempts to influence the Communist regime internally.

Simply put, this means that if the Russians were forced by economic exigencies to reduce their production of tanks and aircraft, for example, they would be less likely to embark on military adventures such as the intervention in Afghanistan.

Last spring, the Reagan administration was reported to be formulating new ways of dealing with the Soviet Union on economic issues in an attempt to convince Moscow to make more spending decisions in favor of nonmilitary objectives. This was a key reason for the administration's stand refusing to permit U.S. technology to be used in building the Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe. One rationale was that the revenue from that gas sales would bolster the Soviet economy, and thus its war-making capacity.

Both William P. Clark, the White House national security adviser, and his deputy, Thomas C. Reed, spoke of the policy, with Mr. Reed declaring in a speech June 16 that the United States "should not provide the trade and credits necessary to prop up the Soviet economy."

Clark decided that he wanted a comprehensive, formal look at every issue and policy the government faced or might face, to get a coherent set of documents that would form the underpinning of Reagan's national security policies, a White House official said.

The studies and resulting presidential directives have ranged from broad topics, such as U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union, to specific ones, such as MX missile security, Western energy security, space policy, the Middle East and international economics have been subjects of directives.

Some of the directives break little new ground. But the directive on the Soviet Union departs radically from the policies of previous administrations by formally setting forth Mr. Reagan's call for "an enduring, realistic and security-minded economic policy toward the Soviet Union."

Some Europeans have criticized the restrictive U.S. trade policy toward the Soviet Union as being needlessly bellicose. They say it is based on the mistaken belief that the Soviet economy is vulnerable to Western pressures.

Mr. Pipes declined to discuss the directive as such. But in an interview, he spoke about his view of the Soviet Union, which he said "the president understands very well."

"We used to say that if the Soviets showed restraint [in international dealings], there would be rewards, in the form of trade," Mr. Pipes explained. "But they did not show restraint. Why not? If a people behave aggressively externally, you need to look internally as well as externally for the reasons and for ways to affect that behavior," he said.

Some critics said the directive would have little impact, since it is not an operating document and opportunities for new economic pressure are limited. But others said it could be cited to justify hostile U.S. policy toward allies who trade with the Soviet Union as well as toward the Soviet Union itself.

WORLD BRIEFS

Suharto Makes Cabinet Changes

JAKARTA (UPI) — President Suharto formed a new cabinet Wednesday, making major changes in the portfolios.

President Suharto, elected to a fourth five-year term last week, appointed Lieutenant General Benny Mardani, 50, chief of army intelligence, commander in chief of the armed forces.

General Mohamed Jusuf, 54, will be replaced as defense minister by General Potanman, 56. General Jusuf has been appointed head of state audit board. Retired General Ali Murtopo, 58, is being replaced as information minister by a civilian, Harmoko. Widjono Nitisman, minister coordinator for the economy, will be replaced by Ali Wardana, the former finance minister.

Bomb Found at U.S. Base in Japan

SASEBO, Japan (Reuters) — An unexploded firebomb has been found inside a U.S. Navy ammunition dump, five days before a U.S. aircraft carrier begins a visit, the police said Wednesday.

The police said the device, found in a Sasebo warehouse, appeared to be planted by leftist radicals opposed to the visit of the 50,000-ton nuclear-powered *Enterprise*. The firebomb, a tin of gasoline attached to a timer, failed to detonate, they said.

The *Enterprise* is engaged in operations off South Korea as part of U.S.-South Korean war games, which the Soviet Union, China and North Korea have denounced as provocative. Japanese leftists oppose the visit because it is nuclear powered. They also say it is carrying nuclear weapons.

U.K. Agrees to Arab League Visit

LONDON (AP) — Britain has agreed to receive an Arab League delegation, including a man with close ties to the Palestine Liberation Organization, after having canceled several previously scheduled visits.

British officials announced Wednesday that the six-nation delegation, including Walid Khalidi, a "representative of the Palestinian people," would meet Friday with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her husband, Lord Thatcher, at 10 Downing Street.

Mr. Khalidi is a member of the Palestinian National Council, but British officials noted that he had no official status with the PLO. Mr. Khalidi is a professor of political science at American University, Beirut and a graduate of the University of London and Oxford.

Salvadoran Victim Misidentified

SAN SALVADOR (UPI) — The Salvadoran Army has identified a woman killed in a firefight Monday as a former Salvadoran congressman turned guerrilla commander, not a foreign journalist as first believed.

A Defense Ministry communiqué Tuesday said that Mariamela García Villalón, the original president of the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission, was first thought to be a foreigner because of her blond hair and blue eyes — rare for a Salvadoran woman.

First reports indicated that Miss García Villalón and an unidentified man were foreign journalists killed with 18 leftists. The latest army statement made no mention of the man, and U.S. Embassy officials were investigating whether he might be an American.

W. Germans Issue Plea for Sakharov

FRANKFURT (UPI) — More than 1,000 West German scientists, philosophers and other leading figures have signed an open letter to the Soviet government calling for an end to the persecution of Andrei Sakharov, the physicist, it was reported Wednesday.

The letter urged the Soviet authorities to free Mr. Sakharov from his exile in the city of Gorki, to grant him full civil rights and to let him return to his family and his work, the Frankfurt *Algemeine Zeitung* newspaper said. It said the letter was signed by more than 1,000 physicists, astronomers, doctors, philosophers and others.

Treatment of Mr. Sakharov and other prominent dissidents has been viewed by Western observers as a test of how the new Soviet leadership planned to deal with those who criticize official policies.

For the Record

GENEVA (UPI) — U.S. and Soviet negotiators met for two hours Tuesday in the fifth round of talks on limiting nuclear missiles in Europe. The two sides gave no details except to say the next meeting would be Thursday.

WARSAW (Reuters) — Cardinal Jozef Glemp returned Wednesday from a week's trip to Rome where he discussed Pope John Paul II's second visit to Poland, officially scheduled for June 16-22. He is the schedule of the visit still had to be coordinated with the authorities and it should be published in the next few days.

LONDON (AP) — Post office workers intercepted a letter bomb addressed to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Wednesday and had defused it, a day after similar devices were sent to her and to a U.S. Navy office in London, the police said.

BEIJING (UPI) — Elections to choose deputies to China's parliament will begin Thursday in Beijing, the Xinhua press agency has reported. The elections will be completed in the provinces, autonomous regions and other municipalities by the end of April. A total of 2,500 to 3,000 deputies are to be elected.

Arthur Godfrey Dies in New York; Radio and TV Personality Was 79

NEW YORK — Arthur Godfrey, 79, a radio and television personality in the United States whose homespun manner won him millions of fans, died here Wednesday of pneumonia and emphysema.

During most of the 1950s, Mr. Godfrey conducted two weekly prime-time series for CBS, as well as a daily radio show. He was reported by the show business publication *Variety* to have been responsible for \$150 million in advertising billings for CBS in 1959.

His first TV venture, "Arthur Godfrey's Talent Scouts," was introduced Dec. 8, 1948. One aim of show was to discover new talent and an applause meter measured audience response.

A month later, he began a second series, "Arthur Godfrey and His Friends," which became "The Arthur Godfrey Show" in 1956.

His trademarks were a ukulele and his greeting, "Howdy, howdy."

At his height, his weekly prime-time audience was measured at 82 million viewers, and in 1954, combined broadcasts reportedly accounted for 12 percent of CBS's total revenues.

At his peak in the late 1940s, Arthur Godfrey was probably the best-known radio personality in the United States. Within a few years he enjoyed the same popularity on television.

The "old head" with his ukulele, off-color jokes and ability to put over a commercial, was still so well known by 1960 that he rated ahead of Richard Nixon and John F. Kennedy in a recognition poll.

Mr. Godfrey made listeners a part of his life. Always interested in flying, he plugged aviation to the point that Eddie Rickenbacker said he had done more for the industry than anyone since Lindbergh. When he contracted lung cancer, he made his fight against that killer a matter of national interest.

His public firing of the singer Julius LaRosa on live television for not being faithful to the Godfrey "family" became a subject of household debate. When he "buzzed" the control tower at Teterboro, New Jersey, it separated the Godfrey haters from the Godfrey idolizers.

His cancerous lung was removed in one of the first successful operations of the kind. Twenty-five years later he was still active but sometimes indicated difficulty in breathing.

Mr. Godfrey brought some of his "friends" together for a television special in March 1981. Among them were Teresa Brewer, Frankie Laine, Patti Page, Guy Mitchell, Rosemary Clooney and The Four Lads.

He was the pioneer of the "kid commercial" technique. One day he received copy for a Washington department store about "filmy, clinging, alluring silk underwear in delectable pink and black."

Mr. Godfrey made some irreverent remarks about the text, and the store was swamped with buyers.

Mr. Godfrey went to New York in 1941 and by 1945 he had got his big break with CBS, which gave him a half-hour of morning network time.

By 1948 "Arthur Godfrey and His Friends" was the best known program on radio. His audience was estimated at 40 million. He retired from active broadcasting in 1971.

He aired many of his television programs from Miami Beach, and one of the streets there was named for him.

Polish Scientist Defects to U.S.

WOODS HOLE, Massachusetts (AP) — A scientist from a Polish research vessel is seeking asylum in the United States after becoming the second man to flee the vessel in less than three weeks, authorities said.

Tadeusz Chromicz, a member of the scientific party on the vessel *Wiescizna*, was not aboard when the ship left the Northeast Marine Fisheries Center on Monday, said Herbert Stern Jr., operations officer for the center. The vessel was returning after two months of joint Polish-American research.

Little was known about Mr. Chromicz or how he defected. Mr. Stern said he did not know what Mr. Chromicz was specialized in, how old he was or where he lived in Poland.

Gunman Killed in Belfast

BELFAST — A police patrol killed a gunman and arrested two Wednesday after intercepting what a police spokesman said was a Protestant death squad setting up an ambush in south Belfast.

Syria Rejects Israeli Stand on Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

Syrian thinking regarding the Israeli-Lebanese negotiations.

In his address, Mr. Assad facetiously referred to Israel's reported conditions for withdrawing from Lebanon as some of the "wonders of our time." The Syrian president then went on to describe in detail the Israeli position, which demonstrated just how closely the Syrians were following the day-to-day negotiations — "Israel's capitulationist terms."

First, he said, there was the question of Israel's demand for a 25-mile (45-kilometer) security zone in southern Lebanon. On this point, Mr. Assad expressed his unequivocal opposition to Israel's "designating certain zones in the neighboring states wherein it would specify a certain maximum size of forces and arms that must not be exceeded, which means the state or states neighboring Israel are not free to deploy their forces freely within their own international boundaries."

Second, he indicated his rejection of any Israeli early-warning stations or residual military presence in southern Lebanon by asking rhetorically: "Is it not a matter taken for granted that each state should be expected to refuse any foreign presence on its territory?"

Third, he decried the Israeli demand for "the right of constant aerial photography and reconnaissance" over Lebanese territory or "specified portions of it."

Fourth, Mr. Assad scoffed at the suggestion that "Israel's security also requires that each Arab state should have diplomatic relations with Israel and exchange embassies with it," short of which there could be considered to be "no peace."

Finally, regarding the Israeli demand that Lebanese news media not engage in hostile propaganda against the Jewish state, Mr. Assad wondered: "Is it permissible for a state to prohibit any cultural or sports in another state or impose other concepts upon it in disregard of the sovereignty of that state?"

In the opinion of many Western and Arab diplomats here, the Syrians might be prepared to ignore small-scale, low-level and informal Israeli-Lebanese trade links, assuming the Beirut government has no choice but to accept them. But the Syrians would never draw from Lebanon as long as Israel maintained the slightest military presence in that country.

New U.S. Proposals

The United States has advanced new proposals to protect Israel's northern borders, creating a "changed situation" that may have been a negotiated withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon, according to a senior U.S. official quoted by The Washington Post.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel, who returned home Wednesday after several days of meetings with Secretary of State George F. Shultz, said Tuesday that the new U.S. ideas had convinced him that "we are near to a solution" on withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon. A high-ranking Lebanese delegation also was in Washington this week for talks.

The senior U.S. official said that the U.S. envoy Philip C. Habib and Morris Draper would return to the Middle East next week with the new proposals.

Sources said Mr. Shultz had presented Mr. Shamir with several proposals, including a possible expansion of the U.S. military U.S. training of anti-terrorist units in the Lebanese Army, and increased military aid to both Israel and Lebanon.

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U.S. Reported Ready To Seek Soviet Curbs At Meeting on Trade

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

Soviet Output Increasing More Slowly

MOSCOW — Soviet economic growth rates flagged in February, raising questions about a strong January showing that had led to speculation that a lasting upturn might be under way.

Figures published Wednesday by the central statistics board showed that industrial production in the first two months of the year had increased by 5.6 percent compared with the same period last year.

This figure was a significant drop from the 6.3-percent growth rate registered in January.

The report did not give a separate growth figure for February, but statistics for individual industries indicated it was well below the January rate.

The high level of growth at the start of the year led to reports in the West that the drive by the new Soviet leadership for greater productivity and labor discipline was already invigorating the economy.

But Western economic attaches in Moscow remained skeptical. They said the January results looked high only because they were compared with a dismal month in 1982.

Production in January 1982 was so poor that the results were never published. Results the following month were also poor, Western analysts said. As a result, the economic attaches said they would have expected a growth rate of around 4 percent or 5 percent this year in any case.

They said it would take a few more months to tell if the efficiency campaign launched by Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, was having any real effect.

One of the key indicators of efficiency, the labor productivity growth figure, fell from 5.5 percent in January to 4.6 percent for the two months taken together, pointing to a February level of below 4 percent.

Moderate improvements in most industrial sectors were registered last month. Oil production, for example, rose to 47.6 million metric tons, compared with 46.5 million in February 1982.

But the coal industry, singled out for special criticism by party leaders, showed only a slight improvement, with output rising from 59.4 million to 59.9 million tons.

The growth rate for light industry was below target at 2.3 percent, which would seem inconsistent with a pledge by the new Soviet leaders to produce more consumer goods.

Meanwhile, a Soviet deputy trade minister issued a call Wednesday for better planning and coordination in order to prevent a situation in which production quotas are met but consumers' demands remain unsatisfied.

The trade minister, Pyotr Kondrashev, complained in an article in Pravda, the Communist Party daily, that industry regularly would agree to meet demands from the retail trade, but that individual factories would end up being unable to fill actual orders.

Mr. Kondrashev said the gap between plans and production for light industry this year might approach 1 billion rubles (about \$1.3 billion). He also criticized the policy of "plan correction," meaning the revision of production targets, almost invariably downward, to reflect supposedly unforeseeable factors.

ing to a senior U.S. government official.

The meeting of the Coordinating Committee for Exports to Communist Areas, known as COCOM, is expected to be marked by sharp controversy because "some major European" allies still are either neutral or opposed to implementing new curbs on trading with communist nations, particularly if the allies' national security interests are not endangered, the official said.

The official, who will participate in the meeting, declined to be identified or to name the allies to which he was referring.

The COCOM meeting, focusing mainly on oil and natural gas technology, is the first gathering of its kind among the allies on curbing flows of sensitive industrial exports to communist countries since President Ronald Reagan's announcement last November that he was lifting sanctions against U.S. and West European companies providing equipment for the Soviet natural gas pipeline to Europe.

The immediate goal of the administration is to win agreement from participating nations to restrict sales of technology that would help the Soviet Union develop its oil and natural gas resources, including sophisticated offshore drilling equipment.

The official said that this was "a critical area" for the Soviet Union, "and we want to restrict sales of items which enhance their economic potential, since it allows them to develop their military capacity. He added, "We would like to see oil and gas development take place elsewhere, like Norway."

The administration also is hoping that similar, broader commitments to curb East-West trade will emerge from detailed studies or reviews of trading practices presently underway within COCOM, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the International Energy Agency and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the official said.

But he conceded that the chances of getting significant agreements in these organizations were slim.

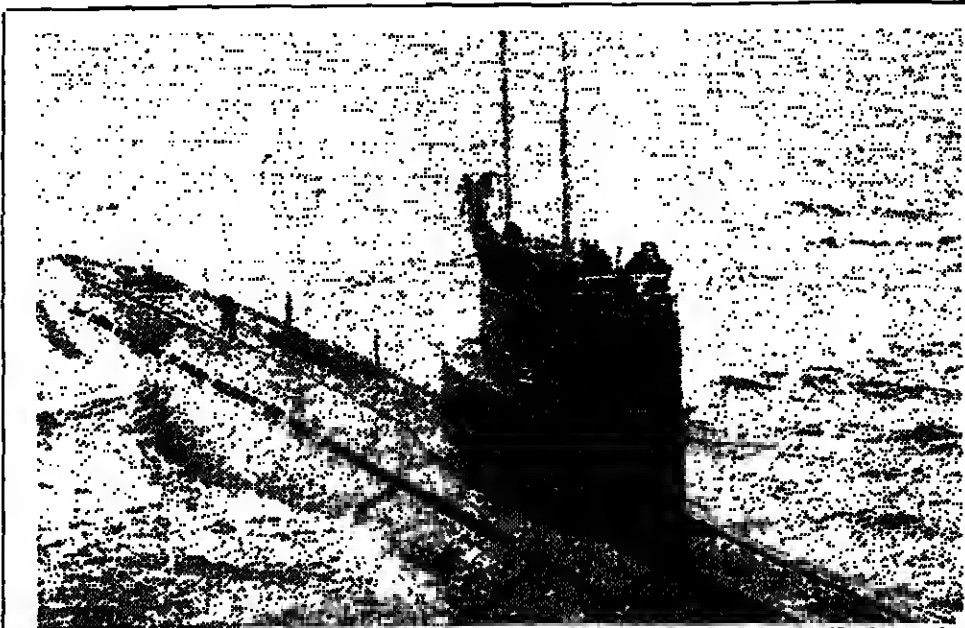
"There has been considerable backpedaling" among some allies on restricting trading with communist nations since Mr. Reagan's announcement lifting sanctions, the official said. He added that during a recent visit to European capitals he detected attitudes which he said ranged from being supportive of the U.S. position to being "neutralist" or "non-involved."

Some progress, he said, was being made within COCOM aimed at tightening exports of a broad range of sensitive industrial products that Washington wants restricted, and which he declined to identify. But several allied nations have opposed restricting other export items, such as robotics.

"We are still a way from a consensus," the official said. But he said the overall review would be continued and discussed during a high-level COCOM meeting to be held in Paris in late April or early May.

At that meeting, U.S. officials also are expected to renew the administration's campaign to enhance COCOM's small investigative capacity and to raise its annual budget, estimated at roughly \$400,000, to about \$2 million.

COCOM, established in Paris in 1949 as part of NATO, was subsequently expanded to include France and Japan. But it still is operated with a small staff operating in several rooms in an annex to the U.S. Embassy.



A Soviet-made Whiskey class submarine that surfaced after being caught in a West German fishing boat's net. The photo was released by Danish naval authorities.

West German Fishing Boat Nets Sub

Reuters

DUEODDE, Denmark — A Warsaw Pact submarine was caught in a West German fishing boat's net as it took part in a naval exercise off Poland, a Danish Coast Guard spokesman said.

The Soviet-made Whiskey class submarine sur-

facted Tuesday so that crew members could remove the net, the spokesman said. It then submerged again.

The spokesman said that he did not know the nationality of the submarine, which was netted about 15 nautical miles south of here.

House Democrats Propose Budget With Smaller Military Increase

By Edward Cowan

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House Democratic leadership has outlined a proposed U.S. budget for 1984 that would boost military spending by 4 percent, less than half the 10-percent rise sought by President Ronald Reagan, and which would raise an extra \$30 billion in revenue by unspecified tax increases.

The Democrats said Tuesday night that their budget would produce a deficit of \$174 billion against President Reagan's projected \$189-billion deficit. Both spending and revenue would be higher than in the president's Jan. 31 budget for fiscal year 1984, which starts next Oct. 1.

Earlier, Senator Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, postponed until April 6 the drafting of a 1984 budget by his Senate Budget Committee.

Senator Domenici said he was responding to a plea for delay made to him personally at the White House early Tuesday morning by Mr. Reagan and to what the senator described as indications that Mr. Reagan would scale down

his proposed military spending increase.

White House officials confirmed that the president had hinted for the first time that he would give some ground on military spending. Had the Senate committee voted on that matter Tuesday as scheduled, the president almost certainly would have suffered a defeat.

The House Democratic budget was made public by the speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., flanked by other Democratic leaders, the chairman of the House Budget Committee, James R. Jones of Oklahoma, and some of the 20 Democrats on the panel.

"We trust and hope that we will be able to pass it," Mr. O'Neill said.

The note of uncertainty in that statement was a reference to budget defeats suffered by Speaker O'Neill and his party on the House floor in 1981 and 1982, when President Reagan mobilized majority coalitions of Republicans and conservative Democrats.

With the 26 seats the Democrats wrested from Republicans in the November elections, they are expected to win this year's budget fight. The present House lineup is 368 Democrats, 166 Republicans and 1 seat vacant. Floor action is expected next week.

Representative Jones said his committee would begin the formal process of adopting the Democrats' budget Wednesday and "proceed as rapidly as possible."

Stressing the themes of economic growth and fairness, the Democrats said they planned to restore some of the spending cuts made in 1981-82, at the president's insistence, in child nutrition, food stamps, welfare payments, day care and other social services and Medicaid health benefits for low-income families.

The Democrats included in their budget a variety of other programs that President Reagan had proposed to eliminate. The list included, in part, community services grants, work incentives for the unemployed, legal services, energy conservation grants to low income families, economic development

grants and loan guarantees, libraries, Indian education and health planning.

In all, the Democrats said they would spend \$864 billion next year compared to Mr. Reagan's proposed total expenditure of \$948 billion. The Democrats proposed revenues of \$689 billion as against the president's \$660 billion.

The Democrats showed deficits steadily declining to \$121 billion in fiscal 1988, as against a projected \$117 billion in the Reagan budget. However, as estimated by the Congressional Budget Office, whose analyses Congress relies on, the Reagan deficit in 1988 would be \$158 billion.

To Senate Budget Committee members from both parties who expressed unhappiness with the three-week delay, Senator Domenici repeatedly said Mr. Reagan had spoken of "accommodation" and "flexibility," terms that plainly meant some scaling down of his earlier military spending figures.

"He is genuinely trying to find some way to reduce the defense budget," Mr. Domenici said.

The White House raised the possibility last week of a delay until after the Easter recess.

3 Who Left Boeing for Pentagon Investigated Over Severance Pay

By Jeff Gerth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A U.S. grand jury is investigating the cases of three Boeing Company executives who received about \$400,000 in severance payments when they left the company in 1981 to take high-level Defense Department positions, according to officials in the government and the company.

According to law enforcement officials, the investigation is to determine whether the severance payments were larger than or of a different nature from those normally paid by Boeing to executives who resign.

It is also to determine whether the payments constituted a conflict of interest for the three men and whether the officials reported the payments properly on the public financial statements that government officials must file.

It is against the law for companies to pay extra compensation to employees who enter the government.

The officials under investigation are Melvyn R. Paisley, assistant secretary of the navy for research, systems and engineering; T.K. Jones, deputy under secretary of defense for strategic theater nuclear forces; and Herbert A. Reynolds, deputy director of the Defense Department's Office of Intelligence and Space Policy.

Mr. Jones and Mr. Paisley declined numerous requests for interviews and did not respond to written inquiries left with them last week. But, according to government officials, they denied any wrongdoing when questioned by federal investigators.

Mr. Reynolds said that whatever he received from Boeing was "perfectly proper."

"I haven't done anything wrong," Mr. Reynolds added. "Boeing is not going to gain from what I do. If I have any residual loyalty it's to the government, where I served 27 years, not to a company where I spent five years."

The Defense Department declined to comment on the investigation.

Boeing, in a prepared statement, said that it was cooperating fully with the government's requests for information and that the company "has done nothing unlawful, unethical or otherwise improper."

The so-called revolving door between Defense Department officials and military contractors has often been the subject of study, but this may be the first time that a criminal investigation has focused on payments to aerospace executives entering the Pentagon, according to authorities.

Boeing was the nation's sixth largest military contractor last

year, receiving \$3.2 billion in fiscal year 1982, up from \$2.6 billion in 1981 and \$2.3 billion in 1980, according to Defense Department figures.

Last year, the head of Boeing's aerospace divisions predicted that further gains could be expected during the next few years, in part because of more than a billion dollars in expected new contracts with the navy.

The secretary of the navy, John F. Lehman Jr., who was a consultant to Boeing before taking office in 1981, is also under investigation by the Justice Department, according to government officials. Mr. Lehman has denied any wrongdoing.

The Lehman inquiry is separate from the Boeing investigation. Boeing declined to disclose the size of the severance payments and other compensation it made to Mr. Paisley, Mr. Jones and Mr. Reynolds.

The investigation, which began last summer, was referred to the Justice Department from the Defense Department after the Defense Contract Audit Agency uncovered the severance payments during an audit, according to government officials. The audit agency examines the books of Defense Department contractors and evaluates the acceptability of costs claimed or proposed by the contractors.

Acting EPA Director Is Queried on Report

By Howard Kurtz

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — John W. Hernandez Jr., acting director of the Environmental Protection Agency, allowed Dow Chemical Co. to suggest changes to a 1981 draft report in which the agency largely blamed Dow for dioxin contamination in two rivers in Michigan, according to EPA documents.

After receiving Dow's comments, agency officials deleted statements linking dioxin to cancer and birth defects, as well as the agency's conclusion that "Dow's discharge represented the major source, if not the only source, of [dioxin] contamination" in two rivers near a Dow plant in Midland, Michigan.

The 1981 study was made as Michigan citizens groups were urging the EPA to restrict the levels of dioxin in the area's water, soil and air. The agency has taken no action in Michigan to regulate dioxin, a chemical produced in the manufacture of herbicides. Last month the EPA offered to buy the homes of 2,400 residents in the dioxin-contaminated town of Times Beach, Missouri.

Representative James H. Scheuer, who is chairman of the Science and Technology subcommittee on natural resources, agriculture research and environment, charged Tuesday that Mr. Hernandez "personally intervened at EPA to allow Dow ... to alter a draft report and suppress all references to Dow's responsibility for dangerous levels of dioxin contamination in and around its plant."

Mr. Scheuer, a New York Democrat, released copies of the EPA report, Charles L. Dempsey, the EPA inspector-general, has begun an in-

vestigation into Mr. Hernandez's role in the dioxin report. Mr. Hernandez was appointed acting director after Anne McGill Burford resigned as EPA administrator last week following charges that the agency had been overly cooperative with some polluters.

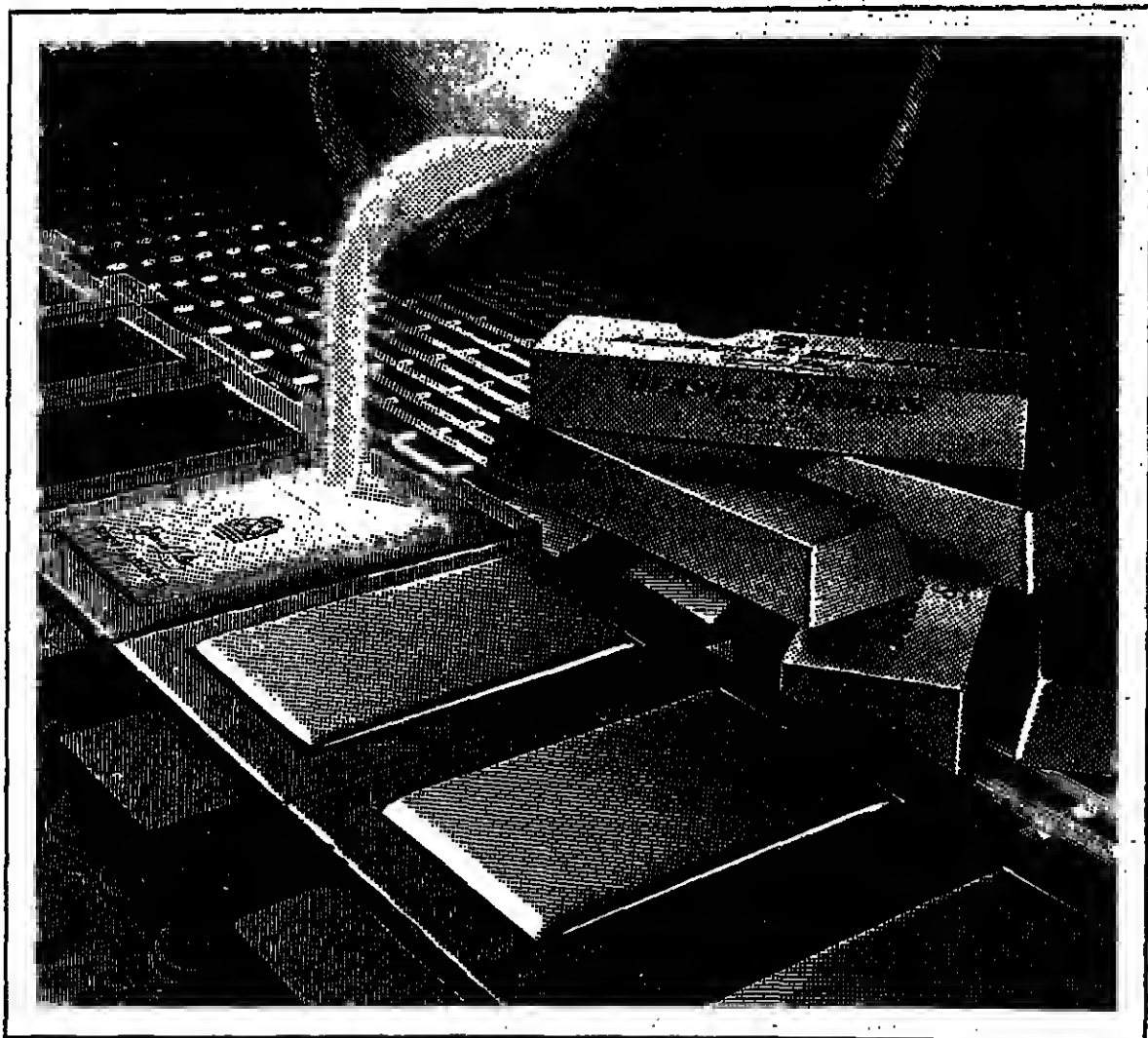
Mr. Hernandez, who was the agency's second-ranking official at the time of the study, strongly denied Tuesday that he had ordered the deletions in the final dioxin report, saying he directed only that it be shared with Dow at the company's request.

Mr. Hernandez said he had acted because the report contained some of Dow's own research and "had not been through a thorough peer review by outside scientists." He conceded that "it might have been better" to circulate the report more widely.

Lisa Swank, a Dow spokesman, said that EPA had "asked us for our comments" as part of a routine peer review process. Other companies also may be contributing dioxin to the Saginaw and Tittabawassee rivers, she said, and the amount of dioxin in the latter is only 200 parts per trillion. This, however, is four times the standard set by the Food and Drug Administration for dioxin levels in fish.

Val Adamkus, the EPA regional administrator in Chicago, who was told by Mr. Hernandez to share the draft report with Dow, said through a spokesman that he considered the order highly improper.

The draft report cited studies showing that dioxin causes liver damage in rats, cancer in animals that have received low dosages, reduced fertility in monkeys, and birth defects in rats, mice and hamsters. All these references were deleted from the final report.

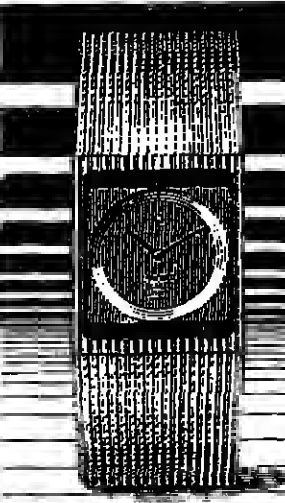


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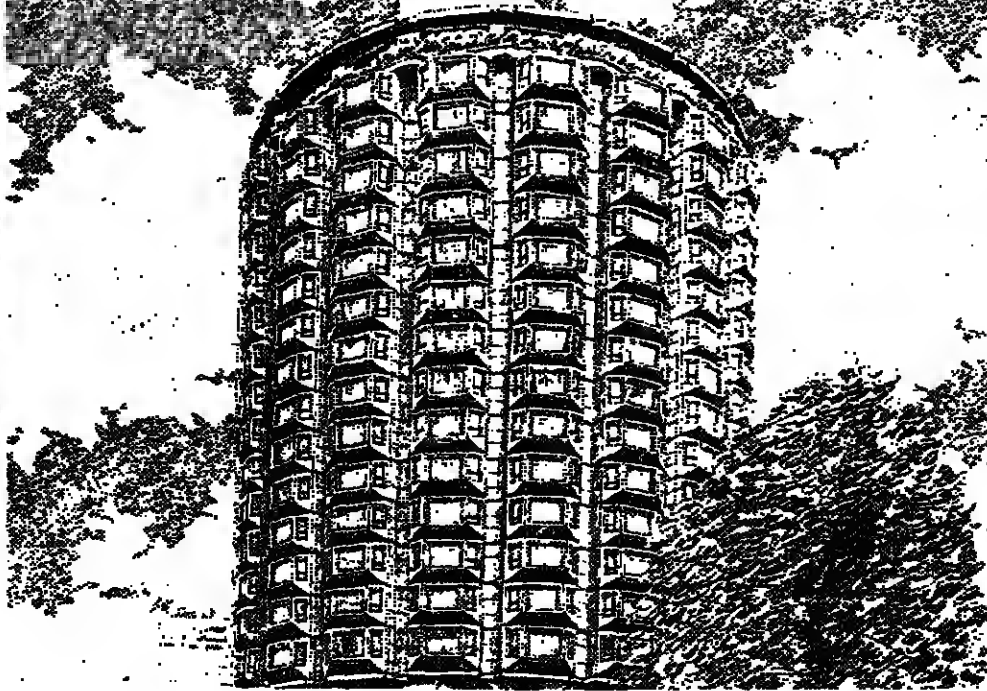
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Irish in Britain Are Fighting the Stereotypes

They See Themselves as Scapegoats for IRA and Resent Ethnic Jokes

Reuters
LONDON — The Irish in Britain, who form the country's largest ethnic community, are finding it difficult to overcome traditional stereotypes.

They believe they are unfairly made scapegoats for the murderous actions of extremists in Northern Ireland and occasionally in Britain, and they dislike the Irish jokes that depict them as being stupid.

Things are not as bad as in the 1940s, when "No Irish need apply" signs hung outside British factories and apartment buildings after bombing campaigns by an earlier generation of the Irish Republican Army fighting British rule in Northern Ireland.

But it can still be very difficult to be Irish in Britain, according to Irish organizations working with the community.

"Anyone proud to be Irish is often suspect, especially if he expresses his pride. He is thought to somehow secretly favor violence," said Pat Delaney, a founder of the Irish in Britain group. "Ireland is Britain's nearest neighbor, but the country the British know the least about. The image of the stereotype Irishman as drunken, vi-

olent, stupid is still presented in so-called Irish jokes."

Feeling against the Irish has increased since the IRA resumed its campaign of violence in Northern Ireland in 1969. Since then, 366 British soldiers have been killed in the province.

And last year two IRA bombs exploded in London's Hyde Park and Regent's Park, killing 11 soldiers on ceremonial duties and injuring scores of civilians. A Conservative member of Parliament, Ivor Stanbrook, said at the time: "Without a sea of expatriate Irishmen in which to swim, the IRA would never escape detection in Britain."

According to the British-based Irish National Council, the British believe that the half a million Irish in Britain are by nature nationalists and therefore republicans, and thus they harbor IRA sentiments and even protect the organization.

"This feeling is not always expressed, but somehow it's latent," said the council.

The council hopes to raise the level of debate and work toward the peaceful unification of Ireland.

Jim McGrath of the Federation of Irish Societies said the Irish had felt particularly vulnerable since the introduction of the Prevention

of Terrorism Act in 1974. The act, under which people can be held for seven days and excluded from Britain, was introduced after an IRA bomb killed 21 persons in Birmingham in 1974.

British as well as Irish groups point out that in the past nine years 5,500 people, mainly Irish, have been held under the act and only 78 convicted. They describe it as anti-Irish rather than anti-terrorist.

Irish groups are also concerned at demands by some members of the ruling Conservative Party to end voting rights for Irish citizens in Britain. Home Secretary William Whitelaw rejected calls for disenfranchisement at a party conference last year but said he would set

up an all-party committee to examine the issue.

The committee began its study in December and is expected to make its report to Parliament next month.

British in Ireland have never had the right to vote in general elections there, but earlier this year the Irish government promised to give them voting rights.

The demands to disenfranchise the Irish in Britain grew after Ireland refused to back British sanctions against Argentina during the Falklands war last year. The Irish government said that was in keeping with its neutrality policy.

Irish groups are also angry at the sale in some British shops of such items as mugs with the handles inside, T-shirts with the word "Irish" misspelled and "Irish acupuncture sets" with nails.

When one group protested to one of Britain's largest chain stores selling such material, the store agreed to remove it.

Another member of the Irish in Britain group said: "These things demoralize the Irish and deeply affect their children. When a teacher recently asked who was Irish my children didn't put up their hands."

Death Sentence in Seoul
Reuters
SEOUL — A South Korean farmer was sentenced to death and another received 15 years in prison Wednesday on charges of spying for North Korea, court officials said. State prosecutors said that the men had gone to North Korea for espionage training and had then tried to foment unrest among farmers in the South.



Allister Sparks, left, being interviewed in his office Wednesday by a police officer.

South African Police Conduct Raid On a Reporter; Another Arrested

Reuters
JOHANNESBURG — Security police conducted a surprise search Wednesday of the home and office of Allister Sparks, a leading South African journalist. In an apparently related action, police arrested Bernard Simon, a South African who reports for AP-Dow Jones, a U.S. business news service.

Mr. Sparks, a former editor of the Rand Daily Mail, is now the South African correspondent for The Washington Post, The Observer of London and The Economist, a British weekly newsmagazine.

After early-morning searches of Mr. Sparks' home and office, police arrested Mr. Simon. He was not charged, but he had to post 500 rand (\$460) bail. Mr. Simon, who was questioned by police, said the security branch "is apparently accusing me of removing documents from Allister Sparks' office."

A longtime friend of Mr. Sparks, Mr. Simon has an office nearby.

"The whole thing is a pretext for intimidating the press," Mr. Sparks said. He added that the police said they were looking for documents in connection with articles he wrote

quoting Winnie Mandela. Mrs. Mandela's husband, Nelson, is the imprisoned leader of the African National Congress, the main black

nationalist group seeking to overthrow the government.

Mrs. Mandela has been banned by the South African government, meaning that it is illegal for her to be quoted publicly. Banned persons, however, are routinely quoted in news articles outside South Africa.

Mr. Sparks said the police seized audio cassette tapes, letters, messages relating to Mrs. Mandela, two pairs of scissors and his typewriter.

He said the search was part of a heightened government campaign to harass the foreign and domestic press.

"This has to be seen in the context of recent events," he said. He was referring to the secret trial and conviction of State journalists for

violating press laws in connection with reporting on South Africa's role in the abortive Soweto coup of 1981, and government action to prevent reporting of a speech in Parliament.

Mr. Sparks said a further reason for believing that the search about Mrs. Mandela was not the real reason for the police action was that it was published almost a year ago.

One of his most recent articles was on the government's efforts to tighten controls over foreign reporting.

The Foreign Correspondents' Association of Southern Africa, of which both Mr. Sparks and Mr. Simon are members, has a statement strongly protesting what it said was "outrageous harassment."

Justice Department Is Considering Interview With Barbie on U.S. Ties

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — The Justice Department says it may interview Klaus Barbie as part of its investigation into whether the Nazi war criminal had any ties to the U.S. government.

On Tuesday, the Justice Department released records showing that Barbie had entered the United States four times in 1969-70 on a Bolivian passport.

Allan A. Ryan Jr., a Justice Department attorney, said Tuesday that he assumed the lead of the investigation that "we're very seriously considering" interviewing Barbie. He said a preliminary review of immigration files, public allegations

and U.S. Army Counterintelligence Corps files had established the need for a full investigation.

Barbie, 69, was captured in Lyons, France, from Feb. 1944. On Feb. 6, he was arrested from Bolivia, his haven since 1948, and returned to France, where he was tried for crimes against humanity.

In the 1950s, he was arrested and sentenced to 30 years in absentia by French courts for war crimes charges.

Two former army intelligence officers have been ordered to shield Barbie from French authorities, who were in 1946 and 1948.

U.S. Study Links Lung Cancer To Radiation in Cigarette Smoke

United Press International
WASHINGTON — Cigarette smoke apparently collects radioactive particles from the air and deposits them in the lungs, potentially cancer-causing hot spots in the lungs, according to a government-sponsored research.

Edward A. Martell, a radiochemist at the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colorado, said he believed most lung cancer among smokers was caused by ionizing radiation.

Nonsmokers who live or work around cigarette smoke also can develop spots in their lungs, he said, but the radiation dose is small.

Reporting in the March issue of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, Dr. Martell said previous studies looked separately at smoking and the effects of alpha radiation from indoor, airborne radon-decay products.

Dr. Martell said his experiments, sponsored by the National Science Foundation and the Environmental Protection Agency, showed that the two were linked.

Tar particles in cigarette smoke, he said, make alpha radiation from the highly radioactive decay

products of radon, which are also known as "radon daughters" or "radon progeny."

Those products, which are present in the air, are particularly dangerous because they are particularly sticky and are deposited on small particles and radon daughter products and deposit them in the lungs.

Dr. Martell said that tar particles inhaled directly from a cigarette or from smoky air in a restaurant, as alpha radiation, are more dangerous because of the way they collect tar particles and deposit them in the lungs.

Experiments by other researchers show that inhaled tar particles settle in 10 "highly radioactive hot spots," each about one-sixth of an inch (one-sixth of a centimeter) across, at bronchial tube branches in the lungs, he said.

Because the smoke particles carry radiation, Dr. Martell said, lung tissue cells at those hot spots are subjected to relatively high levels of radiation. He said that amount of radiation depends on how quickly the body flushes out smoke particles out of the lungs.

Dr. Martell said his research showed smoking one pack of cigarettes a day for 40 years could pro-

Fears Voiced On Future of Soviet Jews

Emigrés Cite Threat As the Exodus Slows

Reuters
JERUSALEM — Seventy prominent Soviet Jews said Wednesday at an international conference that they feared for the existence of their community in the Soviet Union.

In a statement distributed at the conference, which is discussing the plight of Soviet Jews, they said: "Blacklisted by the authorities, Soviet Jews are locked inside a country where the population's anti-Semitic feelings have been stirred up by official propaganda over many years."

The 70 Jews, all of whom emigrated to Israel, added: "We feel the situation of Soviet Jews is such that their physical existence is threatened."

The conference was called to urge the Soviet authorities to allow the two million Jews in the Soviet Union to emigrate and to "halt the assault on Jewish culture and religion."

More than 1,000 delegates from 30 countries are attending the three-day gathering.

In Wednesday's keynote address, the chairman of the World Zionist Organization, Arieh Duzin, said Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union had almost stopped.

He said the number of Jews permitted to leave had reached the lowest level "since the exodus started."

"So far this month only 21 have left," he said.

In the 1970s, more than 250,000 Jews were allowed to leave the Soviet Union. At first most went to Israel, but toward the end of the decade more and more chose Western countries.

Conference organizers hope the gathering will revive the flagging campaign in the West on behalf of Soviet Jews.

Joseph Mendelovich, who spent 11 years in Soviet labor camps before being allowed to emigrate in 1981, said Western pressure could influence the Soviet leadership to ease conditions for Jews and increase emigration.

Other delegates said they feared that public campaigns might worsen the situation. A speaker from the United States said Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, should be given a chance to show what he might do. But this seemed to be a minority view.

Mr. Duzin said the authorities had singled out the Jewish activists Anatoli Shcharansky, Moshe Nudel and Joseph Began for especially harsh treatment.

Senate Leaders Try to Untangle Job Legislation

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Senate seems closer to passing emergency job legislation following an attempt by Senate leaders to extricate themselves from a parliamentary tangle that has ensnared the bill for almost a week.

The leaders appear close to a deal that will allow a separate vote sometime next month on a move to repeal tax withholding on interest and dividend income. Supporters of repeal have tried to attach their proposal to the job bill, but President Ronald Reagan has vowed to veto the measure if it contains the withholding repeal.

Senator Robert W. Kasten Jr., the Republican from Wisconsin who sponsored the repeal rider, has offered to withdraw his amendment if he is guaranteed a vote on it in the near future. The remaining question was whether House leaders would send to the Senate an appropriate bill to which Mr. Kasten could attach his amendment.

But the legislation hit another snag Tuesday when Larry M. Spewak, the White House spokesman, noted that the cost of the job bill had grown beyond White House specifications.

The Senate bill now totals about \$5.1 billion, about \$400 million above the House version.

Mr. Reagan suggested a \$4.3-billion package. All three are aimed at creating jobs by channeling money into existing government programs and providing food and shelter for needy families.

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KISSER STRIDES AGAIN — José Moura, right, who is known in Brazil as "The Kisser" because of his attempts to kiss famous people, struck during the inauguration of Rio de Janeiro's new socialist governor, Leonel Brizola, left. After wrestling with the speaker of the assembly, center, he succeeded in kissing Mr. Brizola. Mr. Moura has also kissed Frank Sinatra and the feet of Pope John Paul II.

Pope Calls for Peaceful Solution To Injustice in Central America

By Brian Childs

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II sharply criticized Wednesday foreign intervention in the Salvadoran civil war and repeated his call for a peaceful end to social injustices in Central America.

Speaking at his first general audience since his return March 10 from a nine-day tour of Central America, the pope also renewed his attack on attempts to superimpose political objectives on the "evangelical content" of the Roman Catholic Church.

His homily, delivered before an estimated 13,000 people, summed up the lessons he drew from the tour.

Referring to the mass poverty and elite wealth that he saw in the eight-nation journey, the pope demanded an end to inequality and denounced interference by foreign countries.

Central America's social and economic systems "are unjust and must be changed by adequate reforms, observing the principles of social democracy," the pope said.

Failure to promote social justice, he said, has caused the guerrilla warfare that has killed thousands of people in El Salvador alone.

"This warfare has been largely

conducted with the aid of foreign forces" and arms furnished from abroad against the wishes of the vast majority of the population, who desire peace and democracy," the pontiff added.

Vatican sources said the pope's comments appeared to be directed equally against U.S. backing for the conservative Salvadoran government and communist support from outside the country for the leftist guerrillas there.

The pope also criticized the theology of radical priests who have disobeyed Vatican instructions by assuming political responsibilities. Latin American bishops meeting recently in Haiti sought to re-establish the pastoral and doctrinal identity of the church, he said.

"Multiple attempts to subordinate the evangelical content of the church to political ends are in contradiction with that identity," he said in reference to the popular church movement in Nicaragua.

Without mentioning Nicaragua by name, he also spoke bitterly of the disruption by supporters of the leftist Sandinist government of the Mass he celebrated in Managua.

"The church of the people of God shows its true face first of all in the adoration of the Eucharist," he said. "It is unthinkable that the

mystery of the Eucharist should be submitted to such a deformation as happened on one occasion. Such a deformation borders on organized profanity."

Looser Rules Worry U.S. Air Safety Chief

By Richard Witkin

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The head of the National Transportation Safety Board says he is deeply concerned that air traffic restrictions imposed when U.S. traffic controllers walked out 19 months ago are being relaxed too fast and that "we could have some accidents."

The official, Jim Burnett, said Tuesday that he did not intend to be alarmist and that there were no indications from incident or accident reports since the strike that the system had a safety problem.

"But," he added, "we do not have a good reporting system about operational errors, and we do not fully know what problems may be developing."

Mr. Burnett, chairman of the agency that investigates airline accidents, gave his views as the safety board discussed a draft report on the results of a recent staff survey of the air traffic system. The air control system is being rebuilt to the capabilities it had before the walkout and the firing of 11,400 controllers.

One of every three controllers in the survey said the U.S. aviation system was less safe than before the strike, according to the Aviation Consumer Action Project, a Ralph Nader group that has released survey results.

The draft is to be extensively rewritten before the report will be acted on by the five-member

board, officials indicated. But it was clear from the discussion that the report, as now written, gave evidence of numerous continuing complaints of stress and fatigue, inadequate reporting of near-collisions and poor management practices.

The Federal Aviation Administration, which operates the air traffic system, on Tuesday repeated its stand that it was rebuilding as quickly as possible but "without compromising safety."

Because of the abrupt loss of thousands of the most experienced control personnel, U.S. air traffic had to be severely restricted when the walkout began in 1981.

Currently running the system are about 6,000 qualified controllers, 6,000 trainees who have been mostly recruited and trained since the strike, and a fluctuating number of supervisors. There were about 16,000 controllers before the strike.

Conductor Defects From East Germany

United Press International

HAMBURG — The chief conductor at the Weimar Opera House in East Germany has defected to the West, friends said Wednesday.

They said that the conductor, Peter Guelke, 48, decided to stay in West Germany a week ago after a guest appearance at Hamburg's opera house.



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Meteorite Found in Antarctica Was Piece of Moon, NASA Says

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has confirmed that a small meteorite found in Antarctica a year ago was a piece of the moon. It is the first time that the specific origin of a meteorite has been established.

The discovery, in confirming that objects from large bodies in the solar system can reach Earth, reinforces the growing belief that a few other meteorites now under study by scientists have come from Mars. It proved that not all meteorites are derived from broken-up asteroids or burned-out comets, the presumed source of most rocky material that falls from outer space.

The greenish-brown meteorite, weighing one ounce (28 grams), approximately the size and shape of a golf ball, was apparently blasted off the moon by an asteroid impact there 100,000 years ago, the space agency reported. "It's clearly lunar," said Dr. Klaus Kiehl of the University of New Mexico.

The ratio of the elements iron and manganese in one of the rock's mineral components was found to be identical to lunar samples and quite unlike any other meteorites, Mr. Kiehl reported. Another study revealed that the amounts of 10 elements in the meteorite were virtually identical to a sample returned by the Apollo 15 astronauts in 1971.

Two meteorites found in Antarctica in 1979 contain geochemical evidence that they originated on Mars, but conclusive proof may not come until samples of Mars can be returned to the Earth by spacecraft.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Good News From OPEC

OPEC has arrived, it says, at an agreement on oil prices and production. Whether this kind of bargain can hold together for more than a few months is a question that will hover over the oil markets. It is an intricate formula but more realistic than previous attempts, in the sense that it recognizes explicitly the crucial role of Saudi Arabia. The Saudis have dominated this whole process of cutting the OPEC price, and from their point of view the result, although it imposes substantial risks on them, is pretty much a success.

They have managed to bring the price down in a fashion that diffuses the blame and resentment among the oil producers. They have also managed so far to prevent the spiral of competitive price-cutting that promised real peril to all producers everywhere, in OPEC or not. The whole thing has been skillfully done.

At the beginning of this year OPEC was in desperate shape. A fierce price war was under way among its members. Spring was coming, with another sharp seasonal drop in the demand for heating oil. Through much delicate maneuvering the Saudis prodded Britain to lead the price-cutting.

The last phase of the internal quarrel was over market shares. Everybody accepted the idea of a limit to OPEC production. But who was to sell how much? As it has been resolved, the other 12 members have pledged themselves to fixed ceilings at a basic price of \$29 a barrel. The Saudis, it appears, will have no ceiling but will sell as much or as little oil as may be necessary to balance the market. They are gambling that at \$29 the world will want enough OPEC oil to keep them pumping at levels they consider acceptable.

Great tension is built into this agreement. It requires the Iranians to drop exports from the volumes of recent months while the Iraqis, with whom they are at war, are permitted an increase. Will Iran really cut back? Does that sound like the Iraqis? The Libyans are also supposed to cut production, but the same questions apply. The Nigerians get an increase, but less than they claimed to need for their staggering economy.

For OPEC the alternative was collapse. For the countries that import oil this agreement offers an important respite. For them the \$29 price means lower inflation, stronger currencies and more jobs. OPEC's agreement will not last forever, but as long as it lasts it is good news for the rest of the world.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Another Media Event

We have seen the brains blown from the skull of a Vietnamese, and a truck overturn near the Washington Monument when its driver got a bullet in his head. We have seen the sad man leap and the drowning man lose hold of the life preserver. And this month television viewers in Jacksonville, Alabama, saw a drunken man set fire to himself. The scenes were alike in their horror, but the last was different in one particular. Those who filed that blizz were not just witnesses to tragedy, they were also its stage managers.

Cecil Andrews, an unemployed roofer, called WHMA-TV four times on Friday, March 4, to say that to protest unemployment in America he was going to set himself on fire in the town square. The station's news director notified the police, who said they would handle it and that the station could send reporters along for a "free ride."

The police searched the square for nearly an hour, found no one and left. About 20 minutes later two television cameramen arrived to find Mr. Andrews staggering from wherever he had been and fumbling with a matchbook.

Other Opinion

'Privately Mr. Begin Broods'

Menachem Begin kept silent for days as a doctors' strike threatened to disrupt Israel's health services. His comments in the Knesset, once long and discursive, are now short and perfunctory. He makes public appearances only rarely. His last on-the-record interview was in October. Those instances of uncharacteristic reticence express what is becoming known in Jerusalem as the Begin mystery.

While his popularity remains high and his leadership is not seriously challenged, he has turned inward, and his inner drama could have important public consequences.

A series of hammer blows, both personal and official, preceded the withdrawal.

Last November Mr. Begin's wife, Aliza, died after a long illness.

The period of mourning had hardly ended when the report of the commission on the Beirut massacre hit the government.

After Mr. Begin died, President Reagan sent the prime minister a note of condolence which spoke of welcoming him to the White House early this year, by which Mr. Begin understood February; subsequently the White House let it be known that as long as Israeli troops remained in Lebanon, the prime minister would not be welcome.

Privately Mr. Begin broods, and not even his closest confidants are sure about his state of mind. [Some] think he is gathering force for a final effort for a federation linking Israel and Jordan, with the West Bank subsisting in between as a genuinely autonomous polity linked to both neighbors. Others see him shutting himself inside a dream world.

—Syndicated columnist Joseph Kraft.

Interpreting Howe's Budget

[Sir Geoffrey Howe] is a chancellor who rejects the idea that fiscal policy can be used as a patent medicine. Now that the recovery has begun, albeit feebly, and confidence is returning, albeit slowly, his concern is to try to create the conditions for the long-term sustainable growth which has constantly eluded his predecessors in the past.

In what may be an election year and at a time when Britain has the smallest budget deficit in its history.

—James Reston in The New York Times.

FROM OUR MARCH 17 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: London Fetes Nightingale

LONDON — The freedom of the City of London was presented to Miss Florence Nightingale. Owing to her advanced age, Miss Nightingale did not attend the Guildhall ceremony, and was represented by her nephew. The Council Chamber was filled. In the galleries sat nurses, representatives of nursing institutions, and schoolchildren, while several famous medical men had seats in the central space on the floor. Sir Joseph Dimsdale, in an address extolling Miss Nightingale's work, said, "She will live in the hearts of coming generations as an example of true nobility, of utter forgetfulness of self, as one who achieved unsurpassed triumphs in acts of love and charity to her fellow creatures."

1933: German Equality Urged

GENEVA — Urging revision of the Versailles treaty, so as to give Germany progressive equality with the victor nations in the World War, Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald confronted the Disarmament Conference with its first draft convention, listing specific reductions with ratios of strength. The time has come to end discussion of petty details, said the British premier in one of the great oratorical efforts of his career. The French and Germans should agree to study a "balance sheet of the risks" they must assume in reducing armaments on the one hand and assuring security on the other. "Either Germany must be given justice and freedom, or Europe will risk destruction," MacDonald declared.

About the United States and El Salvador

For Shunting Aside the Murderers

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Two years ago, then Secretary of State Alexander Haig proclaimed El Salvador a "major test of East-West relations." The murders have continued. Nothing much has changed in the tortured country, except that the rebels seem to be better organized, trouble has spread throughout the region and extremists have dug in on both sides.

At U.S. insistence, elections were held last year. The turnout in wartime-justified those who say the guerrillas lack popular support, but the vote only strengthened the hard right and brought peace no nearer.

Now, again with U.S. pressure, the Salvadoran government has advanced elections for the president and assembly to December this year. Washington argues that this will promote democracy and a political solution. Secretary of State George Shultz maintains the policy against government-rebel negotiations on grounds that guerrillas "should not be allowed to shoot their way into a power-sharing arrangement," but must rely on the ballot box.

The Reagan administration is less than candid. Two years ago senior officials acknowledged privately that reconciliation could not be expected until both sides were forced to the conclusion that they could not possibly win the war. It might take seven or eight years, it was said then, and that estimate remains.

Although he claimed "substantial progress" for democracy and against communism in recent testimony to the House, Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Enders came closer than before in admitting this expectation of endless fighting and carnage.

He pointed out that the guerrillas' main units now have the military capability of a regular army and can continue to wreak havoc on the economy. "This is what their strategy of guerrilla warfare is all about," he said. "We must demonstrate that we, too, can persevere."

There is no reason to think the demand for 1983 elections is based on a belief that they will settle anything. More likely, the vote is an attempt to persuade the U.S. Congress and the public to support more U.S. aid.

But aid won't bring any more decisive results than elections. It will simply keep the war going. The alternate proposal of negotiations between government and rebel forces, however, is probably as much of an illusion as the "substantial progress" that Mr. Enders reported.

Vietnam, Cambodia, any number of places should have taught us by now that die-hard opponents, seeking total power by force, do not negotiate and abide by compromise.

Gabriel Zaid, an astute Mexican observer of the tricky underside of Salvadoran politics, has a better suggestion for making a moderate solution possible. His analysis is also two years old, but time has only confirmed his insights and predictions.

Writing in the Mexican magazine Vuelta, edited by the liberal Octavio Paz, Mr. Zaid documented his thesis that the real struggle in El Salvador is dual, for control of fluid coalitions on both the revolutionary and the government sides.

"Those on the top cannot agree about how to treat those on the bottom," he says. "This is the conflict that makes Salvadoran blood run."

Less intransigent, less power-hungry people have wavered from side to side in the long battle that began with establishment of the People's Revolutionary Army in 1970, a group formed out of Communists but of "radicalized Christians from the petite bourgeoisie." The determined fighters are a tiny minority who have not hesitated to murder their own comrades in their effort to stay on top, on both sides.

The slaughter began, Mr. Zaid notes, as their way of putting pressure on the government.

Accordingly, the next president — Ronald Reagan or whoever — will probably be able to influence, if not determine, the membership and philosophy of the court — if, like FDR, he appoints middle-aged people — for the rest of the century. These could be the most important and enduring decisions he will make in the span of four years.

—James Reston in The New York Times.

sure on the conciliators precisely to prevent any political compromise. "The true question for now," he says, "is how to get those who believe in violence out of the picture. Each acts to provoke the others."

Those responsible... are the leaders who cannot agree among themselves; in particular, those who believe in violence, both in power and in the opposition; and of these, above all the ones in power."

But it is impossible to purge the bloodthirsty. The momentum of war, driving but certainly not driven by the many people who yearn mostly for peace, coagulates each side and forces it to tolerate its own monsters as the lesser evil to disunity.

It is futile to suppose that either

military or revolutionary justice can remove these people who are committed to armed struggle. The gesture of an occasional investigation is empty, to placate North Americans — not a step in a fruitful direction.

Yet until the murderers are gone there is no chance of moving toward democracy and reconciliation. Mr. Zaid proposes a traditional Latin American way to get rid of them.

"Grant them a kind of amnesty in exile, to get them quickly out of the country, even give them money to make it possible. At that point, equal terms could be offered to those guerrillas willing to accept such terms. A pact could be sought with the political opposition, disconnecting it from the armed opposition."

Then elections could have a meaning, and El Salvador some hope.

The New York Times.



Munich and Dominoes Are Irrelevant

By W.M. LeoGrande

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has resurrected the domino theory. If El Salvador falls, so goes the ominous warning, the reverberations will topple governments from Panama to Mexico.

How has this metaphor, so discredited in Vietnam, once again managed to capture the imagination of U.S. policy-makers? One reason is its political usefulness. As many of Mr. Reagan's Central American team first learned in Southeast Asia, the domino theory is indispensable for justifying a major military commitment in a small country of little strategic or economic importance.

But the domino theory is more than a convenient slogan. It was born in the 1950s when U.S. foreign policy was preoccupied with the Munich syndrome — the belief that aggression begets aggression.

Derived from the relations among the Powers in Europe, this doctrine was foolishly recast to guide U.S. policy toward a Third World in the throes of decolonization.

The logic of the domino theory, and the Munich doctrine behind it, assumes that war results from international aggression that can be deterred by firm military response.

Revolutions, however, are fundamentally internal affairs that release in one momentous shudder the social, economic and political pressures accumulated over decades of inequality and dictatorship. They do not engulf healthy societies.

Because it has nothing to say about the internal conditions, the domino metaphor is useless for predicting revolution. Outside pow-

ers may seek to promote or manipulate revolutions, but outsiders always have less influence than they expect. The revolutions in Central America did not begin because Washington somehow appeased the revolutionaries or their outside allies, and revolutions are not deterred by resolve to stand firm against them. The Munich doctrine and domino theory are irrelevant to these conflicts.

Captives of our own metaphor, we forget that guerrillas were fighting in the Guatemalan highlands when Fidel Castro was still in law school.

El Salvador's revolution is younger, but it began in earnest in the mid-1970s when Cuba was engaged not in Latin America but in Africa. The insurgent alliance of Social Democrats and Marxists was forged not by Cuba but by the transience and brutality of the Salvadoran military regime.

In Nicaragua, the whole populace rose up against the greedy Somoza dynasty. Cuba's role was negligible, and Nicaragua's ties to Cuba today are as much a product of Washington's hostility as of the Sandinista's affinity for Fidel Castro.

The error of North America's Eurocentric vision is clear to Mexico, which the White House casts as the ultimate domino. The Mexicans are less afraid of revolution in Central America than they are that U.S. policy will produce regional war.

Mexico pleads for negotiations — but in Washington memories of Munich warn that compromise is ap-

Against Fastidiousness

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — The photograph of the author on the dust jacket — a black dust jacket, with the title in striking white: "Salvador" — shows a wraith-like woman wearing enormous sunglasses and looking away, as though the world causes her to avert her gaze.

Joan Didion has written haunting novels and essays about marginal, disaffected people. Last June she spent two weeks in a country that she or Graham Greene could have dreamed up for a novel about life in extreme situations. The result is a book that shows how hard it is going to be to do what we must do: Think about El Salvador.

El Salvador's history, she says, with nice understatement, "resistant to heroic interpretation." There is no

reverted liberator, and public states tend toward representation of abstractions, such as winged liberty or the spirit of revolution. It is, she says, a history "devoid of shared public purpose or unifying event, a record of insensate ambitions and their accidental consequences."

The texture of life, with its endemic apprehension, is suggested by this fact: The verb *desaparecer* (disappear) is both transitive and intransitive, and persons speaking English in El Salvador are apt to say, "Jones disappeared at the hotel." Or, "The government disappeared the students." There is, Miss Didion says, a local vocabulary for violence.

Some priests and nuns in the countryside tell her there are fewer bodies around since the spring elections. But then they begin reminding each other of various bodies, and the toll mounts. "They spoke of these bodies in the matter-of-fact way that they might have spoken, in another kind of parish, of confessions, marriages, or cases of crop." But things could be worse. They have been.

General Martinez, dictator between 1931 and 1944, conducted a cautionary massacre in 1932, killing between 6,000 and 30,000. His grandson says, "It was sometimes strange — sometimes" — going to school with boys whose fathers his grandfather had ordered shot.

At present, the writer concludes, "it is not clear that any one could be unequivocally convinced that American interests lay on one side or another. But the book is a report of an insensate society's reaction to a shocking place; it is not a policy paper."

It will, I suspect, arouse in the normal reader an understandable impulse to avert one's gaze. Such a response is a useful impediment to a certain kind of cheerfulness. The visible auto-intoxication at the result of the reiteration of phrases about "nation-building" and "inscent democracy." Delirium is encouraged by the required certification of El Salvador's human rights progress every six months so that other U.S. aims can be pursued.

But books such as this — a fraction of revision, visceral yet controlled, in response to savagery on all sides — can weaken the tempestuous Americans have on this truth: There are national needs, such as the need to prevent the multiplication of ghettos, that are important regardless of the nature of the company we keep when pursuing them. Fastidiousness is a virtue in literature and an impossibility in politics.

The Washington Post.

Comment in Brief

Buying Time Has Been Expensive

SAN SALVADOR — Two or three years ago, when a different cast of characters was running the U.S. Embassy here, a ranking diplomat was leading a visitor down a corridor adorned with photographs of previous ambassadors. "What you're looking at are some of the reasons we're in the mess we're in down here," he solemnly said. "They all came to this place with one goal, one mission: Don't lose El Salvador during your tour of duty. Whatever you do, just hang on."

Buying time, which has governed U.S. policy in all of Central America, resulted in the late 1970s in a severe institutional crisis. Decades of neglect, in addition to raw anti-communism disguised as foreign policy, helped to produce a revolutionary upheaval that U.S. policy-makers apparently became aware of only at the last minute. So crisis management became the principal form of U.S. diplomacy in the region.

Today the continued military response to a complex social-political-military problem is meant to ensure that El Salvador will not be lost during this administration's tour of duty — regardless of the cost.

—Juan M. Vasquez in the Los Angeles Times.

What Good Can Military Aid Do?

BOSTON — Treating El Salvador as the front line against Soviet communism is inappropriate. Every student of the place says that the war has indigenous origins in a long history of economic tyranny and political oppression by a small ruling oligarchy. Of course the rebels are cheered on by Cuba and Nicaragua and have had help from there. But the Reagan administration's claim that a flow of foreign arms to the rebels is the main problem is dismissed by informed people.

In all these years not one soldier, not one official has been convicted of a single one of the thousands of murders. Last month it was reported from a place called Las Hojas, where Indian peasants run a farm cooperative, that soldiers were said to have shot 18 peasants, including two children. The farmers accused landowners of organizing the killing. The government said it would investigate.

The growing feeling in the U.S. Congress is that political negotiations are the only way out of the El Salvador quagmire.

—Anthony Lewis in The New York Times.

Such 'Dominoes' Fall Unassisted

WASHINGTON — President Reagan is invoking the "domino theory" in his appeal for additional U.S. military aid. Should the Salvadoran regime fall to the insurgents, he warns, the other countries of Latin America will topple like a row of dominoes. The image is cockeyed. It is undeniable that Communist-led rebel movements threaten El Salvador and the rest of Latin America. A revolution could even engulf Mexico, creating a hostile government on the U.S. border. But if countries are infected it is not simply because the virus is spreading. Like people, they contract the disease because they are weak and run-down.

Many of the Latin regimes being underwritten by U.S. assistance are inept, corrupt oligarchies without the faintest notions of social justice. Communism preys on the hunger of the populations for change. Once in power the Communists can be as bad or worse. But the reality of these repressive practices is irrelevant to the poor here and now.

So if the dominoes topple it is not because they are pushed by the long arm of Moscow or Havana but because they are wobbling for internal reasons and would probably fall even without a nudge from the outside.

—Syndicated columnist Stanley Kunitz.

The Planned Elections Won't Help

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — The U.S. effort to have Salvadoran elections held at least three months before the originally announced date of March 1984 is ill-advised. There would likely be a misfractured victory for Roberto d'Abuissou's "killer right," or such a misfractured victory would be the major loser. In either case, the d'Abuissou faction, with its relentless scorn for human rights, would be the major beneficiary, and that would render negotiations even less likely than now.

An electoral exercise will be possible in El Salvador only after the parties to the conflict have engaged in dialogue. The conditions for that include a cease-fire, international supervision and a guaranteed safety of all participants.

—Martin Diskin, professor of anthropology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, writing in the Los Angeles Times.

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SCIENCE

Man and Imperiled Gorilla In Rwanda's Dense Jungle

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

VIRUNGA MOUNTAINS—The guide high in the mountains bordering Rwanda and Zaire motions to the members of his small group to be still. Rare and endangered mountain gorillas, which are capable of crushing a human skull with a single bite of their large jaws or of easily breaking a neck with arms that span seven feet, have been sighted in a clearing in the thick jungle.

The guide emits a kind of long, rolling belch. He is, in deference, using ape language, and he is signaling peaceful intent.

The group has trekked through mud slides, bamboo thickets and clumps of wild yams and rough grass to make a passing acquaintance with a relative from further back on the evolutionary time scale. The paths before them were not clear, but the gorillas, who do not like to be surrounded, prefer to see their visitors all at once and in one place. They sit in an open space on the other side of a precipitous ravine. Grunting and belching, the guide moves forward, down and then up the sides of the ravine, crouching on his haunches and ordering the visitors to do the same. These primates do not like to feel threatened by the physical size of their visitors, so the humans try not to seem taller than they. And it is difficult to look the gorillas in the eye for long without angering them.

The gorillas' leader, known as Ndume by scientists studying the endangered species, is a 12-year-old silverback, as mature males are called because of the white hair on their backs. Ndume once lost a hand in a poacher's snare, leaving him less powerful than rival peers from other groups. A few weeks ago, another silverback came and took his females away, so there are only males in the group now. There is a baby, too, whose mother has died, so Ndume has his own single-parent family and tends the little one.

When the chips are down, humans are certain to value their own survival above that of the 240 remaining mountain gorillas who lumber and loll around these upper jungles. (Another 120 gorillas have been reported 25 miles farther north in Uganda, in the Bwindi forest area. But there is some confusion among scientists as to whether they are of the same mountain-gorilla species. A 1979 study by researchers from Cambridge University, for example, listed them differently, as *Gorilla gorilla beringei*.)

But since the chips are not yet down, and humans still have the luxury of choosing, the gorillas still have a claim of protection, particularly from those greed-fueled folks who would poach them, like the people who lopped off Ndume's hand.

Gorilla hands or feet can be removed by the poachers and sold for ashtrays or souvenirs. Severed skulls are sold as well, and on occasion, entire families are slaughtered, except for the babies, who are stolen but whose chances of survival beyond their half-light-of-vegetation world are nil.

In 1960, there were 450 mountain gorillas living here, among the extinct volcanoes that form one of Africa's most spectacular and least controllable borders. Human encroachment has reduced their num-

In African jungle, a young mountain gorilla, who has become used to humans, rests hand on the lap of a Rwandan guide.



Alan Cowell, The New York Times

bers, and the question now is how much longer, and by what means, the gorillas will be able to survive.

It is, perhaps, the region's most dramatic territorial joust between humans and animals, for Rwanda, a tiny country the size of the state of Maryland, at Africa's landlocked heart, is the continent's most densely populated nation, and its growth rate of more than 4 percent a year means that its population will double, from 5 million to 10 million, in the next two decades. Those people will need land. And part of the land they want is now home to the gorillas.

The contest has other dimensions, too. The area where the gorillas live, chewing away their days on wild celery and other greenery, is Africa's oldest national park. In the colonial era, it straddled the frontier between Zaire and Rwanda, then Belgian possessions. Independence has brought disparate fortunes and styles to the two nations; these days it is generally acknowledged that while the Rwandans are making the effort to combat poachers, the Zairians are not.

According to conservationists, the gorilla population has stabilized over the last two years because of Rwandan efforts to control poaching. But last November a group of poachers, thought to be Rwandans, attacked a gorilla family to steal a baby. At least one of the silverbacks was killed; a Rwandan guide says the toll was higher, but neither foreign conservationists nor Rwandan officials are prepared to discuss the incident, lest anyone should come to believe the great primates are being neglected.

Of the 120 gorillas who usually live on the Rwandan side of the border, about 25 have become accustomed to human contact. For three years, foreigners have been running a gorilla project, combining conservation and anti-poaching efforts with a limited and con-

trolled program of tourism that is designed to bring in revenue and to allow visitors to approach the huge black apes in their natural habitat. That is the only way to see them at close quarters, for the mountain gorilla has never survived in captivity. No zoos for these citizens of a primeval past.

The visitors nudge nearer, on all fours, the guide still grunting a greeting of benignity. At first, Ndume seems indifferent, leaving younger males to cavort for the group, with much thumping of chests, gnashing of teeth and mock battling, chasing one another up the dense walls of the ravine, then rolling down again, locked in a wrestler's hold, back into the hot and humming fly-filled glade.

Suddenly, Ndume makes his move, an electrifying moment.

He stands on his hind legs and lumbers across the glade to investigate. Like people hoping a well-meaning intrusion doesn't suddenly turn into a barroom brawl, the visitors cast their eyes down. Ndume seems relaxed and lies on the ground within touching distance.

The guide, as if he were the group's own silverback, speaking for this strange group of aliens, grunts, and Ndume grunts back. He is stocky and big, very big. His face is coal-black and velvety. And the grunt he makes seems to well up from great depths, betokening his 350 pounds of raw, latent power. A man might look at Ndume and he would look back, and the man would acknowledge to himself that, if it came to it, there would be no contest. Ndume knows this, too. He does not have to assert himself; there is no challenge.

Yet if tourists can come this close to the nonaggressive giant, so, too can the poacher, who presumably also grunts and belches his way into favor, but then attacks with spears and gun. Not far off sits a Rwandan game guard, with an automatic rifle, protection against the poachers.

The habituated groups, at least, should be safe. Their progress is charted daily, and their whereabouts are known. In this family, Ndume reigns supreme. The group contains another big male, Mikoro, but he is not yet mature enough to have the silver band across his back. He sits a little aside, offering no challenge. When the boisterous youngsters become too violent in their play, Ndume utters three short grunts. Immediately they end their fray and signal acquiescence by making the same "peace" grunt as the guide. One young male, with casual familiarity, flops down beside the guide and rests a hand on his lap. The guide grunts and the gorilla looks at him with apparent fondness.

Ultimately, they may all die out, these gorillas, victims of advancing civilization, or of cruelty, greed or perhaps just evolution. Even as the tourists sit among them, the sounds of the villages below the mountain drift through the creepers and lianas of the rain forest, drums and songs and music. Humanity is not far off, and, in the tradition of the society down there, the elders provide the young ones with land. Soon, there will not be enough land, valuable for crops and as a source of wood, to go around.

The United Nations Environment Program wants to designate the park and its environs an area for special conservation. And, according to Jean-Pierre van der Beck, director of the mountain gorilla project, Zaire has recently shown signs of interest in improved policing against poachers on its side of the border. Money, however, is short, and the mountain gorilla project is a shoestring operation.

The apes, meanwhile, go their own way, driven higher up the mountains into colder regions where some have caught pneumo-

Studying the Chemistry of Joylessness

By Abby Avin Belson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—It's not a matter of being miserable, necessarily, but rather an inability to be happy, an inability to have fun on a vacation, to be exhilarated by a personal triumph, even to enjoy common sensual pleasures.

Though such joylessness has had a scientific name—anhedonia—for nearly a century, it has not been well understood. The term itself was coined in 1897 by a French psychologist, Théodule Ribot, who used it to refer to "an insensibility relating to pleasure alone," in contrast to analgesia, an insensibility to pain.

Now a growing number of scientists suspect that at least some victims of anhedonia suffer from a shortage of chemicals that the brain normally releases during the experience of pleasure. Moreover, they suggest that studies of the chemistry of joylessness may lead to better treatments for addiction and depression.

Low pleasure capacity has been attributed to many factors: genetic predisposition or drug use or terrible experiences. It has been reported, for example, in Holocaust survivors.

Anhedonia is not listed as a disorder in the diagnostic manual of the American Psychiatric Association. Instead it is regarded as a symptom of several disorders. Whether anhedonic people without other known problems are "mentally ill" is open to argument.

Some authorities, like Dr. Paul Meehl, a psychologist at the University of Minnesota, think there are people who are not emotionally ill, but find life difficult because they can't balance unpleasant experiences with pleasant ones. As a symptom, however, anhedonia is seen in schizophrenia and in some but not all people suffering from depression. According to Dr. Donald Klein, director of the Department of Therapeutics at the New York State Psychiatric Institute, the difference between anhedonia and depression is that while anhedonics sense no joy, not all of them suffer from the feelings of deep sadness or the eating and sleeping disturbances that mark depression.

Some anhedonic people don't realize they are missing anything. Others do. Lorie, a 17-year-old hospitalized for addiction to both stimulant and sedative drugs, describes a sense of boredom during drug-free periods. "Things would look like fun but after a few minutes I'd want to try something else," she recalls. "When I hang out with my friends, I knew I should be enjoying myself because everyone else was. When

other people are having fun, you say 'How come I can't?'"

Some evidence that a good time involves brain chemicals comes from experiments by Dr. Aryeh Routtenberg of Northwestern University. In the mid-1960s, Dr. Routtenberg showed that rats would give up food for the chance to press a treadle delivering electrical stimulation to a brain area that produces the substances norepinephrine and dopamine, two of the neurotransmitters that carry messages between nerve cells. Both chemically resemble amphetamines.

In work reported last year, Dr. Routtenberg and a graduate student, Tim Collier, showed that when rats were given the opportunity to stimulate an area in the part of the brain known as the hippocampus they also did so readily. But this time their self-stimulation was less intense, more relaxed. The brain region was one where opiumlike substances called endorphins appear to be produced.

Some believe the chemical basis of anhedonia can be dangerously overemphasized. Dr. Aaron T. Beck, director of the Center for Cognitive Therapy at the University of Pennsylvania, says, "It is simplistic to make a dichotomy between the psychological and biological component of inability to achieve pleasure, since one can't exist without the other. By limiting the approach to a single concept, people are throwing away all the psychotherapeutic actions as well as the possibility of using drugs and psychotherapy together."

Still, the concept that some people lack the chemicals to be happy has contributed to the study of addiction. For years, doctors have known that long after recovery from acute withdrawal symptoms, patients complain of feeling emotionally flat. Shortly after the discovery in the mid-1970s that the brain produces its own opiates, studies began to suggest that external opiates, such as heroin, lower the body's internal supply.

Two recent experiments have provided preliminary evidence that methadone, a drug used to treat opiate addiction, also lowers endorphin levels for six months, sometimes 12 months, after the methadone has been stopped. "Because methadone depletes the supply of natural chemicals, it may increase the odds for relapse," said Dr. Mark Gold, director of research at Fair Oaks Hospital in Summit, New Jersey, a center of endorphin studies.

Stimulant drugs and alcohol are also suspected of lowering natural pleasure chemical levels. A small study at the National Institute of Men-

tal Health last year showed increased endorphin activity after the equivalent of one drink.

It is also suspected that in some addicts anhedonia may be a cause rather than a consequence of drug abuse. Dr. Donald Sweeney, clinical director at Fair Oaks, finds that some former addicts who complain nothing excites them admit the same was true before addiction.

Such suggestions have encouraged researchers to investigate addiction treatments that do not suppress the endorphins. In 1981, Dr. Gold showed that nonopiate drugs that prevent the release of norepinephrine can be substituted for methadone to treat acute withdrawal.

Researchers hope to find treatments that actually stimulate endorphin production. One approach being studied at Fair Oaks is transcutaneous electrical neural stimulation, or TENS, which provides a painless electrical charge at some of the skin sites used in acupuncture. The treatment is thought to trick the brain into releasing soothing opiates, as it normally does in cases of genuine pain.

In another disorder, depression, studies of anhedonia offer hope of helping doctors to distinguish between different types of depressive illness and to choose the most effective treatments for each. Dr. Klein believes there are two kinds of anhedonia. One is a pervasive joylessness in which even the satisfaction of drives like hunger and sex brings no rewards. The other is loss of satisfaction in such activities as social interaction, involving the active pursuit of pleasure.

The two types of anhedonia, Dr. Klein has found, correspond to different types of depression. Total anhedonia accompanies the severely depressed states that often run in families and have been linked to shortages of the neurotransmitters norepinephrine, dopamine and serotonin. According to Dr. Klein, patients suffering from melancholia, a subtype of depression marked by the absence of pleasure, respond better than other depressives to the drugs called tricyclic anti-depressants.

Researchers at Chicago's Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center developed a pleasure scale on which depressed patients rated themselves, and found groups similar to those identified by Dr. Klein.

Dr. Jan Fawcett, one of the Chicago researchers, said: "We believe these scores can be used to identify people who are vulnerable to depression. We seem to be measuring a biological characteristic, like blue eyes, that doesn't change."

"Punctuality is the virtue of Kings."

Old German Proverb



Thinning Ozone Layer Threat to Wheat, Rice

By Frank Adams

Reuters

GAINESVILLE, Florida—Two of the world's most important food crops, wheat and rice, could suffer if the ozone layer around the earth continues to shrink, according to a study by scientists at the University of Florida.

The layer is a slice of the atmosphere that filters out ultraviolet light before it reaches the earth's surface. Scientists fear aerosol sprays using fluorocarbons, now rarely used in the United States but common elsewhere, may be depleting the layer. The U.S. National Academy of Sciences has said it could decrease by 8 to 10 per cent by 1990.

Patricia Webb, co-author of the University of Florida study, said that for every 1 percent decrease in the ozone layer, the intensity of ultraviolet light reaching the earth increases 2 per cent in the southeastern United States and similar latitudes.

In their research, funded by the Environmental Protection Agency, Dr. Webb and Professor Hilton Biggs bombarded five major crops with ultraviolet light. Soy, corn and citrus were unaffected. But crop yields in strains of soft wheat and upland rice were reduced by up to 15 and 50 percent respectively.

Dr. Webb said nuclear war could also do serious damage to the ozone layer and her study would help show civil defense planners what might happen to crop production in the aftermath.

The closer to the equator, the thinner the ozone layer and the stronger the ultraviolet light. So the team wanted to know how crops from temperate areas would grow in more tropical latitudes.

Professor Biggs said: "I'm pretty much convinced that the germ plasm of soybeans varies tremendously in response to ultraviolet light. . . . If we want to move soybeans back to the tropics, where they came from, we will need to incorporate a germ plasm that can withstand a high level of ultraviolet." The team intends to screen about 70 different crops for ultraviolet light susceptibility.

The wheat subjected to an increase of ultraviolet light became more susceptible to the wheat rust fungus, the scientists said.

All the wheat in their field experiment was inoculated with rust spores. Only 35 percent of the wheat receiving normal sunlight caught rust, but about half of the plants subjected to a 23 percent increase in ultraviolet showed symptoms of it. Yields fell 10 to 15 percent.

A separate study by a second team at the university has concluded that carbon dioxide, also present in the atmosphere, might have a beneficial effect on soy. The team leader, Hartwell Allen, said that when they raised the carbon dioxide level by 36 percent, soy plant yields went up 20 per cent. When the amount of gas was more than doubled, the plants produced up to 50 percent more beans.

Atmospheric levels of carbon dioxide have been increasing since the Industrial Revolution, as man burns up fossil fuels. Dr. Allen said the level was now 20 percent higher than in 1860 and 10 percent above 1958. But the beneficial effect on soy yields, however, is more than outweighed by the possible harm of a carbon dioxide buildup.



Lufthansa
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THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1983

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WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

Emerging Growth Stocks Fly
A Volatile, Profitable Course

Emerging growth stocks, high-flying performers since Wall Street's last off-peak, are continuing to orbit well above the rest of the market.

Dean Witter's emerging growth stock group — now 30 issues — rose three times as much as the Standard & Poor's 500-stock composite in February, and in the seven months since August, the stocks have soared 101 percent, more than 2.5 times the 38-percent gain for the S&P 500.

Half the stocks in the group have doubled in price during that time — none has gone down — with SCI Systems, up 173 percent, leading the pack. On its heels are Microm Systems, Policy Management Systems and Senomax Electronics, all with gains of more than 150 percent.

However, William J. Ritter, Dean Witter's analyst of emerging growth stocks, warns that the group's high volatility works both ways. During the June-September 1981 market slide, the 20-percent decline in the price of the group far exceeded the 12-percent drop in the S&P 500, he noted.

"If the market were in a fall swoon, I wouldn't be surprised to see these emerging growth stocks plummet 2.5 times the 500's decline," he added.

Yet he maintains that the group's fundamentals remain very strong. "Earnings should outperform those of the S&P 500 in all economic environments," he said.

"During recession year 1982, when the 500's earnings dropped about 12 percent, this group's earnings grew an estimated 29 percent."

For 1983, during the expected recovery, he projects that the group's profits will be about twice those of the S&P 500 and, during the next five years, nearly triple.

Mr. Ritter called the financial positions of the group solid, noting that long-term debt averages only 9 percent of total capitalization, compared with an estimated 40 percent for the 500. Furthermore, he said, the managements are well regarded and the companies have relatively few political, regulatory or foreign risks.

"Although the stocks' current yields are well below those of the 500, and their prices are highly volatile and subject to sharp setbacks in market corrections, valuations on the stocks still appear to be conservative."

"Even though one must pay a premium P/E on projected 1983 earnings for the emerging growth stock group, the premium is not nearly high enough to equate expected returns from the two groups. If the S&P 500 were to sell in 1988 at a P/E 10 times that year's earnings, it would have to be appreciated by 80 percent."

"If the emerging growth stock group is able to maintain a P/E premium — as it should, given the group's superior earnings performance — its price rise should be far higher. The group would have to jump in price 51 percent to sell at 15 times projected 1987 earnings, 735 percent to sell at 20 times, and 319 percent to sell at 25 times. And certain of the individual stocks would do much better than the group as a whole."

Asked why emerging growth stocks, despite their spectacular performance, still lacked widespread appeal, Mr. Ritter said that there was a "public misconception" about the stocks' speculative nature, and that many investors emphasize what they perceive as preservation of capital.

"But if your goal is to get rich, owning these stocks is the way to do it," he asserted. "Big companies are not rapid growers."

Another factor in the market's neglect of growth stocks, he said, is that large institutional investors dominate Wall Street now and the relatively modest market value of emerging growth stocks (two-thirds are listed over the counter) makes them unacceptable as investment vehicles.

Quotron a Top Choice

Mr. Ritter said purchasers of these stocks fit mainly in three groups: 1) sophisticated individual investors, 2) special funds broken off from bank and pension investments and 3) small money managers bent on achieving high performance in their portfolios.

He said another thing that apparently puts investors off is that no stock on Dean Witter's emerging growth list sells for less than \$20 a share, relatively expensive for OTC issues.

"It's because so many of them have doubled and tripled, at least," he said. "Quotron, for example, is up 700 times — not percentage points — in the last six years."

Quotron Systems remains a top choice for Mr. Ritter, along with Network Systems. Other stocks in the top five are NBI, Newport and Safeguard Business Systems. Rated just behind them are SCI Systems, Microm Systems and DEA. Two stocks added this week are Matrix and Systems & Computer Technology Corp.

This "ten best bets" portfolio gained 22 percent in the first nine weeks of 1983, Mr. Ritter noted, against an S&P 500 advance of 9 percent.

Morgan Stanley is less cheery about the group. Using as an index the T. Rowe Price "New Horizons Fund," a \$1-billion portfolio invested in 150 emerging growth stocks, Dennis G. Sherva, analyst at Morgan Stanley, notes that the fund's relative price/earnings ratio has recently grown to double that of the S&P 500.

"Therefore, when in a rising, ebullient market emerging growth stock prices rise to a level where they fully discount their superior fundamentals, the game is usually about over," he said.

International Herald Tribune

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for March 16, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	DM	FF	Y	Sw	Sc	DK	N	S	SE
Amsterdam	2.693	3.96	11.00	20.30	0.107	0.067	0.137	0.075	0.075	0.075
Bombay (at)	46.75	70.43	19.58	6.025	0.131	0.075	0.137	0.075	0.075	0.075
Frankfurt	2.36	3.56	10.70	20.30	0.107	0.067	0.137	0.075	0.075	0.075
London (at)	1.51	2.370	10.540	12.150	0.075	0.075	0.137	0.075	0.075	0.075
Paris	1.419	2.190	10.540	12.150	0.075	0.075	0.137	0.075	0.075	0.075
New York	1.258	1.940	10.540	12.150	0.075	0.075	0.137	0.075	0.075	0.075
Stockholm	1.419	2.190	10.540	12.150	0.075	0.075	0.137	0.075	0.075	0.075
Switzerland	0.846	1.283	2.464	6.501	0.136	0.075	0.137	0.075	0.075	0.075
1000	1.0177	1.5323	3.0657	7.6153	1.5877	0.2973	0.5152	0.2522	0.2522	0.2522

Dollar Values

	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$
Amsterdam	1.1455	0.0258	0.0258	0.0258	0.0258	0.0258	0.0258	0.0258	0.0258	0.0258
Bombay (at)	16.795	0.0043	0.0043	0.0043	0.0043	0.0043	0.0043	0.0043	0.0043	0.0043
Frankfurt	4.935	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020
London (at)	1.254	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
Paris	1.1455	0.0258	0.0258	0.0258	0.0258	0.0258	0.0258	0.0258	0.0258	0.0258
New York	0.846	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Stockholm	1.1455	0.0258	0.0258	0.0258	0.0258	0.0258	0.0258	0.0258	0.0258	0.0258
Switzerland	0.846	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
1000	1.0177	0.0258	0.0258	0.0258	0.0258	0.0258	0.0258	0.0258	0.0258	0.0258

Source: Reuters. 1.0000 = 100%.

For Commercial (1000) (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (\$1) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits March 16

	Dollar	DM	FF	Y	Sw	Sc	DK	N	S	SE
1M	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
3M	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
6M	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
1Y	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4

Key Money Rates

	United States	Europe	Japan	Other
Discount Rate	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Prime Rate	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
3-month Treasury Bill	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
6-month Treasury Bill	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
1-year Treasury Bill	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
3-month Eurodollar	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
6-month Eurodollar	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
1-year Eurodollar	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2

Source: Commercial Bank of Tokyo, London, New York, and other major banks.

1.0000 = 100%.

For Commercial (1000) (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (\$1) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000

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Prices
Decline
On NYSE

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A final-hour burst of selling pressure in oil and technology issues pushed prices lower on the New York Stock Exchange Wednesday. Volume rose from recent days.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which was higher most of the day, closed at 1116, off 8.52 points. Volume rose to 83.6 million shares from Tuesday's 61.8 million.

Losing issues led gains on eight to seven among the 1,509 issues traded.

The government said Wednesday that U.S. housing starts were up in February, rising 2.9 percent to a seasonally adjusted 1.75 million units. The report came as a pleasant surprise to some economists who had expected a drop.

In another positive report, the government said factory utilization was up again in February.

The stock market, which had soared on the basis of January's rosy economic reports, has been confused about what to expect from the recovery, Hugh Johnson of First Albany said.

When data such as disappointing retail sales figures emerged early this month, "it looked like the economy was weakening and the market declined," he said. "On Tuesday, the industrial production numbers were released, and they weren't all that discouraging. Today the capacity utilization figures were better than expected."

Although there was little immediate response to OPEC's agreement on an oil-price cut earlier this week, Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. said investors were slowly responding to the news.

"I suspect the market began moving forward on the assumption the OPEC agreement will hold at least temporarily," he said.

But, he added, the market is still "confused about the character and quality of the recovery. There's been backing and filling because of the uncertainty."

On the NYSE, Continental Telephone was among the most active issues after a block of 1,056,500 shares traded at 19.

Retail chains were also active and generally trading higher. Several of the major chains announced good news this week.

John Connolly, market analyst for Shearson/American Express, said "stocks that are big energy producers are getting hit."

"Oil-service stocks were big losers on the day after a Morgan Stanley analyst lowered his estimate on the group."

Schlumberger fell 3 to 39 1/2 and Halliburton fell 2 1/2 to 30 1/2.

Sterling Drug
Takes Aim at
The Nonaspirin
Market

1981 sales of adult aspirin and nonaspirin in millions of dollars.

Source: Drug Topics magazine

The New York Times

The New York Times

The New York Times

The New York Times

The New York Times

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Spot Oil Market
Seems to Expect
More Price Drops

By Peter Calvert

Reuters

ROTTERDAM — The spot oil market returned an open but highly skeptical verdict Wednesday on OPEC's ability to stem a decline in the world price of oil with OPEC's new price-and-production package.

"Watch the spot market," said industry executives after Monday's decision by OPEC to cut prices for the first time since the 1973 Arab oil embargo. Its reference price was cut to \$29 a barrel from \$34.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' package also planned members to mandated production quotas, intended to erase surpluses in the market and defend what most experts saw as still an artificially high price at a time of low, recession-reduced demand.

OPEC prices are set for long-term contracts. But when buyers and sellers disagree on contract prices, the seller dumps his oil at the going rate in the free, noncontract "spot" market — which thus acts as an industry barometer of where a noncontracted price ought to be.

After two days to think about it, spot traders appeared Wednesday to share the skepticism about OPEC of Donald P. Hodel, the U.S. energy secretary, who told a Senate subcommittee in Washington Tuesday night that he expected oil prices to fall to the "mid-20s range" before finding a bottom.

Nobody rushed to buy spot oil, but traders said that pricing proposals Wednesday were slightly down from those of Tuesday.

Buyers Wednesday offered to pay \$28.10 for a barrel of North Sea Brent crude, an actively traded oil, down from agreements made Tuesday at \$28.30 to \$28.50.

Mr. Hodel said he doubted whether OPEC could restrain its production to remove the over-supply in the market. Meanwhile, traders suspected that the \$29 OPEC price would be undermined by non-OPEC sellers not bound by cartel rules, chiefly Britain, deplanned Mexico and the Soviet Union.

Britain was OPEC's biggest immediate problem. With buyers threatening to desert it, oil industry sources said Britain was all but certain to cut its North Sea oil price within a week or two.

In London, oil sources said that British oil companies would continue to face substantial losses on refining operations and the pressure would remain to seek crude oil at prices below official OPEC levels.

The sources said the OPEC agreement should reduce oil-refining losses in the short term as the gap narrows between product prices and official government crude oil prices.

But they have little confidence that the improved margins would last long because refiners would continue to turn to the spot market as the need remained to cut losses incurred from running high-cost OPEC crudes through refineries, the sources said.

They said it was difficult to define the level to which crude prices needed to drop before refineries would break even on their operations.

Refiners' margins differ according to the types of refineries and the products sold, but various oil sources agreed that the price of the OPEC market crude would need to fall toward \$26 a barrel before companies could make a profit from refining oil for gasoline sales in Britain.

Buyers said that Britain, at the least, would have to undercut Nigeria, an OPEC member, to remain competitive. But if it does that, it could provoke OPEC into a retaliatory price reduction and start a new slide, toward \$25 or even \$20

BUSINESS BRIEFS

C.H. Butcher Plans Bank Firm With \$1 Billion-Plus in Assets

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee (UPI) — C.H. Butcher announced plans Wednesday to join 12 Tennessee banks in a holding company with assets of more than \$1 billion. C&C Bank, the flagship of Mr. Butcher's banking empire, with assets of \$244.5 million, would be included, as would United Southern Bank of Nashville.

Mr. Butcher would finance the company with more than \$30 million in capital and equity, including his home in Knoxville. Mike Butler, Mr. Butcher's spokesman, said the home had been appraised at more than \$1 million.

Ownership of the home, "Brickhouse," was transferred to a Miami attorney on Feb. 11, the last business day before the failure of United American Bank, run by Mr. Butcher's brother, Jake.

C.H. Butcher controls 13 banks in eastern Tennessee and 11 in Kentucky, mostly in rural counties. Formation of the holding company awaits approval from state and U.S. banking regulators.

Mexico's Dollar Account Rate Up

MEXICO CITY (UPI) — Mexico has increased by 32.5 percent the rate its banks repay investors holding frozen dollar accounts, according to a government spokesman.

The decision Tuesday marked a partial reversal of policies established under former President José López Portillo, who froze the dollar accounts in August. There was about \$12 billion in the accounts when they were frozen. About \$1 billion is believed to be left.

Mr. López Portillo had set the repayment rate on the accounts at 70 pesos to the dollar, or nearly half the free market rate at the time. Since then the government has slowly increased the rate, offering 80 pesos to the dollar last week and now 106 pesos. The free market rate is 149 pesos to the dollar.

Insurer to Buy Continental Stake

HOUSTON (AP) — American General Corp., an insurance holding company with more than \$13 billion in assets, will buy about 20 percent of Continental Airlines for \$42.5 million, according to Continental officials.

The deal Tuesday that American General would purchase notes and warrants convertible into Continental's common stock over the next five years. The notes will mature in 15 years, carry an 11-percent annual interest rate and be secured by certain facilities at Los Angeles International Airport.

Frank Lorenzo, president of Texas Air Corp., the parent company of Continental, said the airline's board would elect Harold S. Hook, chairman and chief executive officer of American General, as a director. American General announced meanwhile that it was seeking a purchaser for its Opryland properties in Nashville, Tennessee.

\$880-Million Loan Deal for Peru

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Peru's major bankers have devised an eight-year, \$880-million loan package to keep the country afloat financially for the next 12 months. The package, put together by 10 major Western banks advising Peru, needs the approval of the other 255 banks that hold Peruvian debt.

Bill Rhodes, Citibank's senior vice president in charge of Latin American lending, said Tuesday that the other banks would be asked to refinance \$430 million in loans that come due by next March, and to lend Peru an additional \$450 million. Peru owes foreign creditors \$11 billion.

Mr. Rhodes, chairman of the 10-bank advisory committee, said banks also will be asked to keep up the \$2 billion in short-term credit outstanding to Peru. Peru is to pay interest on the \$880 million until 1986, then pay off the principal in 11 semiannual installments.

Philips, Sandis Discuss Contract

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — Philips is negotiating with Saudi Arabia for a 1.5-billion-guilder (\$577-million) order to follow up telephone equipment and construction contracts that Philips and L.M. Ericsson have received since 1977, a company spokesman said Wednesday.

The spokesman said he had no further details on the talks. He said the original 1977 contract, to extend and modernize Saudi Arabia's telephone system, had yielded orders totaling 32 billion guilders for the two companies.

64 Oil Tracts off Alaska Leased

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (UPI) — Eleven oil companies have paid the U.S. Treasury \$325.3 million to lease 64 of 418 offshore tracts offered in bidding for oil and gas exploration in Alaska's Norton Sound.

Exxon was the big buyer, winning 45 tracts with an outlay of \$264 million. With France's Elf Aquitaine contributing 15 percent, Exxon bought the most sought-after tract, No. 269, for \$41.5 million.

Results of the bidding Tuesday confirmed forecasts that the sale would not exceed \$300 million; Norton Sound is far from the Alaska pipeline and too shallow for some super tankers. On Friday, Governor Bill Sheffield withdrew a threat to sue the U.S. Interior Department over environmental concerns.

Company Notes

Martin Marietta has reached agreement in principle to sell four cement manufacturing plants to the Blue Circle Industries Group of Britain and Cementa Holdings of Switzerland for more than \$150 million in cash.

Pacific Southwest Airlines has ended discussions with Braniff on forming a Texas-based PSA division.

Interstate Inc. of Omaha, Nebraska, expects 1983 capital spending of about \$385 million, compared with \$420 million last year.

Carborundum announced Wednesday that it was withdrawing from the abrasives business and shutting its bonded abrasives plants in Niagara Falls, New York, and Logan, Ohio, resulting in the loss of about 900 jobs.

Sterling to Introduce U.S. Rival to Tylenol

(Continued from Page 9)

withdrawing six months later. Next, having failed with its nonaspirin product, Sterling redoubled its efforts to push its aspirin products. Once again, the target was Tylenol, and this time the campaign took the form of a direct challenge to Tylenol's advertising claims.

When the ads seemed to suggest that doctors recommended Tylenol, Sterling responded with ads reading: "Makers of Tylenol, shame on you!" The ads contended that doctors do not recommend Tylenol by name but simply say, "Take an aspirin." Tylenol is not aspirin, the ads observed, and says.

The Bayer ads further attacked Tylenol, aspirin-free ingredient in Tylenol, acetaminophen, as a potentially harmful chemical that leading experts have expressed great concern about.

In the industry, many believed that the Sterling ads had backfired and only reinforced Tylenol, which grew to a \$400-million profit under Johnson & Johnson. In addition, analysts say, the ads left an impression that Sterling was to aspirin and anti-acetaminophen, despite the fact that Sterling so made acetaminophen drugs as Panadol, which is 100 percent acetaminophen.

Indeed, had Sterling not taken a

From the look of Sterling's Panadol ads, the company appears to be taking a conservative approach in bringing the drug to the United States. The Panadol ads are straightforward, without references to competitors. The ads are also careful not to oversell Panadol. In the past, Sterling has been warned by the Federal Trade Commission against promising consumers too much.

The nonaspirin pain relievers, originally available only by prescription to people allergic to aspirin, have been sold over the counter for 10 years. In recent years, their share of the overall market has been growing and is now more than a third the size of aspirin's.

Bayer aspirin is Sterling's best-known drug. It also provides the bulk of the company's \$230 million in annual domestic proprietary-product sales. Total sales from Sterling's six divisions amount to \$1.8 billion.

"Sterling was possibly too loyal to Bayer," said Joseph Riccardi, an analyst at Bear Stearns. As the market shifted toward nonaspirin products, Sterling remained committed to Bayer, a product name that the company acquired after the West German chemical giant Bayer had lost the right to use it in the United States after World War I.

But recently, Sterling's loyalty to

U.S. Seeks Alteration Of GATT

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has initiated private talks with some but not all of its major allies seeking an overhaul of international trading rules because the existing system is not coping with growing trade tensions, Reagan administration officials say.

The talks, disclosed Tuesday, were described as "low key" and "informal." Yet they have been carried out at the highest level by U.S. trade officials — William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representative, who is the top U.S. trade negotiator, and two deputies.

The administration's move is directed at the 88-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, formed after World War II to regulate international trade.

U.S. officials said that they are troubled by the "lack of political will" during November's GATT ministerial meeting. That session failed to come to grips with major trade problems, especially barriers being erected against the export of services that brought more than \$100 billion to the United States last year, administration officials said.

The administration also is deeply disturbed by what it views as GATT's inability to settle trade disputes among its members. This was vividly illustrated by the violation of a GATT panel dealing with a U.S. complaint that European government subsidies on exports of wheat flour have hurt U.S. overseas sales, officials contended.

Divisions are likely to emerge Thursday when EC ministers meet in Washington with Mr. Brock in an attempt to settle the agricultural differences.

Europeans privately are warning U.S. trade officials that there would be serious reprisals if the United States were to make another move similar to the recent U.S. sale of \$150 million in government-subsidized wheat to Egypt. That cut France out of what it had considered one of its traditional markets.

Administration officials believe that the real issue is the way that GATT operates. Three broad areas of possible change have emerged to prod the GATT nations into a serious consideration of the organization's future.

One, which bears the working name of "GATT-plus," would be a group of nations that would agree to engage in freer trade than called for under GATT itself. They could, for example, decide to have completely free, two-way trade between themselves with no tariff or tariff barriers. The problem, however, is that this could upset most-favored-nation treaties.

Another, which has been called "super GATT," would create a group of nations to exercise trade leadership. The group would hope to put its views into the existing GATT system and persuade the rest of the trading world to join.

The third, called "the GATT of the like-minded," would see countries agreeing to cut barriers and inviting other nations to join in. Among the nations likely to be invited have been contacted by the United States are Canada, Japan, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Iceland, Brazil, South Korea and the ASEAN nations — Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines.

Bankers Take Close Look at Assessing of Risk

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A leading officer at a major bank here recently boasted that he knew Mexico "was going to go bust a year before it did."

As banks increase reserves against doubtful debts, however, many say they are re-examining the way they analyze the risks of lending overseas. Prodded by outsiders' criticism and their own doubts, some banks are seeking advice from business schools and consultants. Others are pressing for clearer and more up-to-date world debt statistics from the World Bank and the Bank for International Settlements.

"The need to know is now felt to be more urgent," said Irving Friedman, a senior international adviser at First Boston Corp. in New York, who is considered a guru of country risk analysis.

How banks measure country risk helps determine the allocation of credit worldwide. Already, new lending to poor countries has slowed markedly, according to BIS figures for 1982.

While those countries are likely to continue finding it harder to raise funds, the lessons banks have learned over the past few years could help in some respects, notably by making less likely the kind of liquidity squeezes that have wracked Mexico and Brazil recently.

Every credit crisis has its lessons, according to Steven Davis, a London-based banking consultant and former Bankers Trust executive. Iran's 1979 revolution drove home the importance of watching politics as well as economics. In the mid-1970s, Zaire's debt problems illustrated that abundant natural resources do not always compensate for bad economic management.

Probably the biggest lesson of 1982 is that short-term debt matters. Brazil and Mexico, among others, relied heavily on short-term deposits that their banks' overseas branches attracted in money markets.

When the size of Mexico's debt problems became clear last August, many small and midsize banks yanked back their short-term funds, aggravating the crisis.

Before that liquidity crunch, many country risk analysts ignored short-term interbank loans when totaling up a country's overall debt obligations and gauging its ability to repay. Now it is clear that a loss of confidence can choke off interbank credit lines and that sharp rises in short-term borrowing spell trouble.

Another lesson is that the world economy can stay sick for a long time. Some economists say the debt crisis reflects less a failure to evaluate individual countries' risks than a failure to foresee a worldwide slump in commodity prices coinciding with a surge in interest rates.

"It happened so fast," said Richard O'Brien, chief economist at American Express International Banking Corp. in London. He argued that the severity of the rate surge and commodity slump was almost impossible to predict.

Even so, bankers are taking the heat.

Mr. Friedman said banks should have paid more heed to the flight of Mexican capital into the United States last spring. "If you knew there was capital flight," he said, "you knew something big and important for lending decisions."

At Lloyds Bank International, Roger Seggins, manager of syndicated lending, suggested that country risk watchers should pay more attention to conditions in the lending market. For instance, he said, the rush by many banks to do short-term business early last year signaled that they were having trouble financing their lending and foreshadowed a squeeze.

Outsiders are more critical. Paul Sacks, a partner at the New York risk consulting firm Multi-national Strategies, recently studied the way top U.S. banks measure country risk. He found a "very strong lending bias." The primary input for lending decisions, he said, usually comes from loan officers whose careers depend on selling credit. Economists' warnings do not always get heard at the highest levels, he added.

Bankers maintain that loan officers do not have undue influence and that those who push for bad loans risk getting fired. Besides, a British loan officer said, "people living in ivory towers don't realize the pressures banks come under."

At any rate, Mr. Sacks seems to have touched a sore spot. "Economists don't always get it right either," an American banker retorted. A British banker said that while he is limiting up business, the economists are "sitting back writing reports."

Mr. Davis, the London-based consultant, asserted that top bank executives often are too willing to approve risky loans in the interest of meeting profit targets.

Another problem, he said, is the bias of high-level bankers: "The chairman flies in, sees the country for two days and becomes an instant expert." On a similar note, Mr. Sacks warned against chumminess between top bank officers and foreign central bank chairmen.

Aside from criticism, the debt problems are leading to some action and proposals for change.

Thirty-five banks from Europe, North America and Japan are setting up the Institute of International Finance, a Washington-based body that is to collect data on debt or options and report to banks. Bankers generally applaud the idea and say it will especially help banks too small to have economic research staffs.

First Boston's Mr. Friedman cautioned, however, that the institute will have to be discreet lest its warnings create panic among lenders and turn self-fulfilling.

Banks also ought to work more closely with the International Monetary Fund, said George Clark, an executive vice president at Citicorp in New York. He allowed that the fund cannot share all its inside information but said it should "give a wink" or show a "thumb's down" when bankers need to be warned about a country's financial troubles.

Brian Griffiths, dean of the business school at City University in London, suggested that banks put outsiders on their credit-allocation committees. "Otherwise," he said, "the thing becomes almost too incestuous."

Some bank economists, for their part, believe they will have to speak up a little more. At American Express, Mr. O'Brien finds that his bank's rating system, which ranks countries from A to E, gets attention. A five-page report may go unread, he observed, but "you pull the rating down and everybody notices." It is then up to the economist to explain the niceties, he said.

Diek Sargeant, group economic adviser at Midland Bank in London, said economists may have failed to express their warnings with sufficient force. "Perhaps dropping hints is not enough," he said.

U.S. Factory Use Up for 3d Month

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. manufacturers increased factory use in February for the third straight month, the government reported Wednesday. A big gain in auto output was a main factor.

The Federal Reserve Board report said factories operated at 68.5 percent of capacity, a 0.2 percentage-point increase from January, which was bound to be seen as yet another sign of recovery from the recession.

The Commerce Department's chief economist, Robert Ortner, said that factory use was still low — it was at 79.8 percent when the recession began in July 1981 — but that it could be expected to continue to rise during the spring and summer.

With so much factory capacity still idle, economists say the recovery will get no boost soon from corporate spending for expansion or modernization. But Mr. Ortner said such a pickup might be expected later this year.

The February increase in factory use had been expected in light of

the government's report Tuesday that industrial production in U.S. factories and mines rose 0.3 percent in February, also the third straight monthly rise.

In both cases, February's gains fell short of January's — 0.8 percentage point for factory use and 1.3 percent for industrial output. But the slackening rate of increase

was expected, especially since unusually good weather apparently helped push January activity ahead.

The Fed revised figures for two previous months, estimating now that factory use climbed slightly, to 67.5 percent in December, rather than declining to 67.3 percent, and that it rose to 68.3 percent rather than 67.8 percent in January.

New Issue
March, 1983

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Julius Beer International Limited	Banca Commerciale Italiana	Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft	Bank of Tokyo International
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Sarasin International Securities Limited	Société Générale	Union Bank of Switzerland [Securities] Limited	J. Vontobel & Co.
Verins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft	Wood Gundy Limited		

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on March 14, 1983: U.S. \$95.19.

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Helderling & Pierson N.V.,
Herengracht 214, 1018 BS Amsterdam.

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Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, March 16

Banks

Interest-Mile Corp. (Mile)

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

New York Stock Exchange	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Chicago Stock Exchange	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Cotton	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Wheat	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Corn	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Soybeans	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Rice	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Sugar	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Coffee	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Tea	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Hides	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Fur	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Gold	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Silver	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Platinum	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Rubber	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Nickel	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Zinc	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Copper	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Aluminum	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Lead	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Tin	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Antimony	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Bismuth	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Manganese	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Iron	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Steel	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Glass	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Paper	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Textile	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Lumber	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Timber	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Fuel	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Coal	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Oil	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Gas	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Electric	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Power	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Transportation	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Communication	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Miscellaneous	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Total	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Index	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Volume	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Turnover	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Market	High	Low	Close
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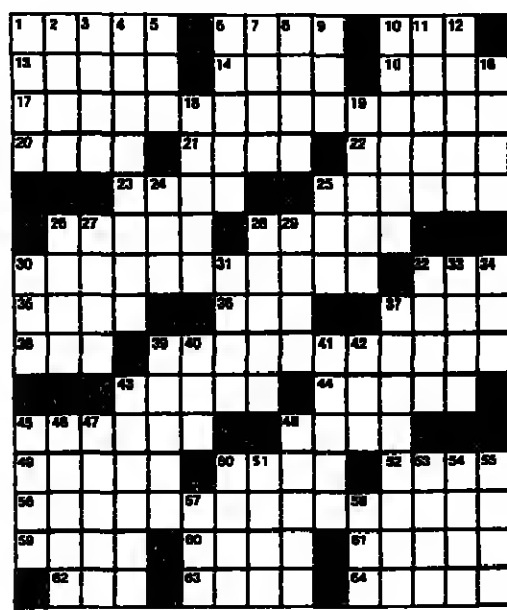
65%

the percentage of
International Herald Tribune readers
holding management positions

(Continued From Back Page)

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CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
- 1 Trickster's author
10 Bar, to an imber
13 O'Neill's "Millions"
14 Settee
15 Bill where St. Patrick preached
17 Shamrock
20 He won laurels for comedy
21 Cane's "Build"
22 Toxic
23 Vehicles for Moore and McCormack
24 Eodysias Ann
25 Was solicited
26 Classic 1935 film re Irish
27 New Deal or
32 "Nanette"
36 Kind of tray
37 One of a pair in a tete
38 "Aisle"
39 Ready drink topped with whipped cream
42 Jack or Robert
44 Tool handles
45 Old-school moonshine
46 Playwright Connelly
- DOWN**
- 1 Quantities: Abbrev.
2 That money
3 Irish cry
4 O'Casey outline
5 "... crowbar, barrow"
6 Woodworth
7 Callaway
8 Not up for grabs
9 Part of the U.S.A.F.
10 Bessie
11 He's on the road
12 Bet palm
16 Tiber tributary
17 E.M.K. and the Fitzgeralds
18 In the—luxury
- PEANUTS**
- 19 Shunned one
24 Old Scratch's delight
25 Part of a krona
26 Heavy-coated dog
27 Wine: Comb. form
28 Knight's emblem
29 Minder of moppets in Manchuria
30 Explosive letters
31 Baseball's Amos
32 Warp-crossing threads
33 Toys' relatives
34 Pub potable
37 Dubious or risqué
39 Broadway revival hit in 1973
40 Newscaster Cochran
41 Circumspect
42 Scall
43 Branch line
45 Attention getter
46 Worthless stuff
48 Of the cheek
50 Part of N.B.
51 Bessie
52 Actor O'Shea
53 Town on the U.S. coast
54 Tiber tributary
57 E.M.K. and the Fitzgeralds
58 Woe, to Burns

WEATHER

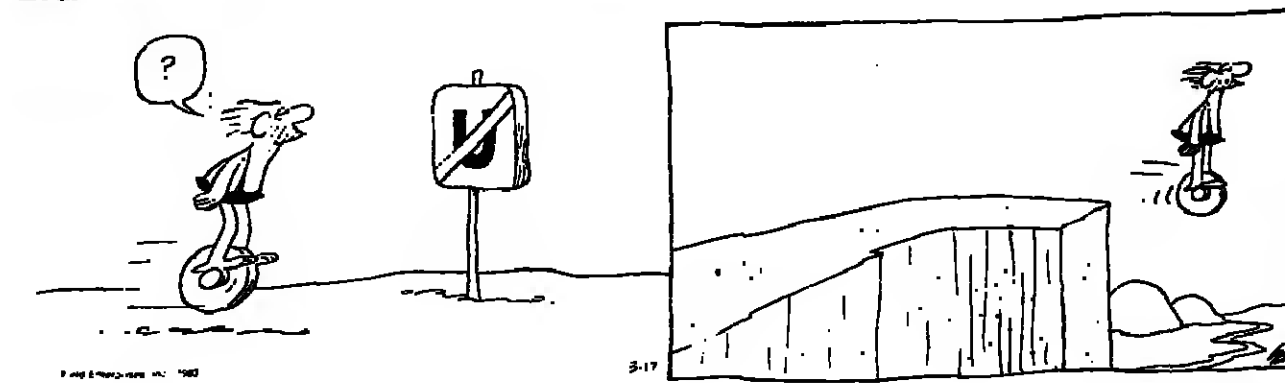
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ARKANSAS	15	9	48	FAIR	
CALIFORNIA	15	9	48	FAIR	
COLORADO	15	9	48	FAIR	
CONNECTICUT	15	9	48	FAIR	
DELAWARE	15	9	48	FAIR	
FLORIDA	15	9	48	FAIR	
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Readings from the previous 24 hours.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID

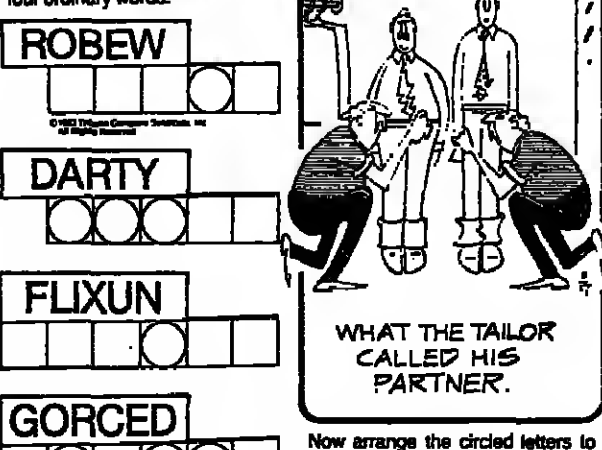


REX MORGAN



JUMBLE

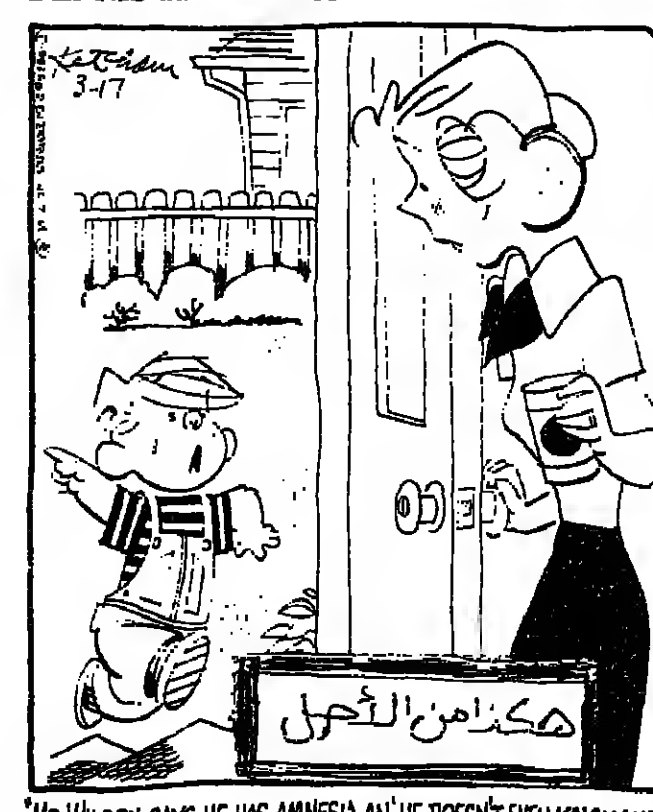
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumbles: Might describe the feeling you sometimes get when a plane descends—'EAR-RY'.

Imprime par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

FAR FROM DENMARK

By Peter Martins, with Robert Cornfield. 242 pp. \$24.95. Little, Brown and Co., 34 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02106.

LEAP YEAR

By Christopher d'Amboise, with a foreword by Lincoln Kirstein and photographs by Carolyn George. 211 pp. \$17.95. Doubleday & Co., Garden City, New York, N.Y. 11530.

WINTER SEASON

By Toni Bentley. 150 pp. \$11.95. Random House, 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Jennifer Dunning

THE New York City Ballet has been one of the most important arts institutions in 20th-century America, and certainly one of the most influential forces in American dance. The history of the company, its school and its founders, George Balanchine and Lincoln Kirstein, has been recorded in a number of valuable books. But there has been relatively little by or about the performers themselves. Three City Ballet dancers have now written about themselves and the dancer's life.

No one interested in the company should miss reading "Far From Denmark," written by Peter Martins with Robert Cornfield. Martins is, of course, a City Ballet lead dancer, choreographer and ballet master, and the likely heir to the company directorship. Here he provides the acute perspective of an outsider who has moved to the heart of it all, in an account that has all the clarity of his dancing.

The 36-year-old principal dancer began his life in ballet as something of a rebel at the Royal Danish Ballet School in Copenhagen, widely disliked but imbued with a "self-sustained" belief in himself. It has been said that the Danish dancer would be a glittering international superstar had he not chosen to apprentice himself to Balanchine and his resolutely staid company. But it was there that Martins became the performer he is today—a "plastic" dancer, as Cornfield puts it, whose brilliant apprehension of classical technique is tempered with a lucid, thoughtful approach to style and what appears to be absolute comfort with his big physical stature.

To be a Balanchine protégé, it seems, is to be stripped to essentials, often without much clear consciousness of the process. Martins's apprenticeship was a difficult one. By the summer of 1972, however, he had allowed himself to become a student once more and the "active presence," as Martins puts it, to his mentor, but it is with the affectionate appreciation of a junior colleague.

Martins's descriptions of working with the choreographer are among the most illuminating passages in this unusually well-reported view of life in a ballet company. He has frank, informative and sometimes wickily funny comments on individual dancers' styles, the work of choreography, partnering, company administration and survival tactics for young dancers.

His is a handsome book, with photographs that often illustrate Martins's points as he makes them and captions whose completeness suggests a rare respect for company members of all ranks. Several of the photographs by Steven Caras and Martha Swope are worth the price of "Far From Denmark."

Speculation on genius runs like a leitmotiv through "Winter Season." Genius is Balanchine, the deft presence with whom she can discuss the weather. There is genius in the ballerina Suzanne Farrell and the lovely observed young dancer Kiriakos. It is, in fact, in the peers who began far less promisingly than the author. Does the stage automatically endow its dancers the gods and goddesses they portray and, if so, why does she remain so resolutely human?

Martins and d'Amboise keep dividing "The rewards of dancing." Martins writes, "There are no 'special' rewards. Dancers don't need them. And it is dancing, d'Amboise adds, that makes him a "special" dancer. He comes to terms with his imperfect self, though not without painful, confusing struggle. In the process, he reveals himself as a dancer who promises much for the future. "I understand so little of what I know," she observes in the aftermath, "but after a season's leave of absence from the company, I have returned and the company is the same. I like that. I change enough."

Jennifer Dunning is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, South opened with two hearts, a weak two-bid, and was raised to game. Four hearts depends in principle on finding West with the spade ace or neutralizing the trump queen.

The first of these possibilities vanished quickly when West led the club king and shifted to the spade three. South put up the king without much hope, and East took the ace and continued with the queen. The next lead was a club, and South ruffed. This was the moment of truth. How should the trump suit be played?

The normal play in this situation is to play the ace and then finesse, playing East for the queen. This succeeds whenever there is a singleton queen somewhere, or when East has the queen doubleton or tripleton. If either defender has Q-x-x-x, the game is doomed.

The worst play, theoretically, is to cash the K-A of hearts, hoping the queen falls singleton or doubleton. But that was the play South chose, and she was vindicated when the queen fell, giving her the game.

PHILADELPHIA — Princeton's Robert Morris and Alabama's Craig Robinson added to their preliminary round in the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament.

Under the NCAA's new 52-team

NCAA ROUNDUP

There were 24 automatic qualifiers and 28 at-large bids, but only 16 teams had to play preliminary games before this weekend's first and second rounds.

Gordon Enderle scored 18 points and Craig Robinson added 15 in a 75-60 victory over Princeton in the first round of the A&T tourney. Princeton, 19-8, and Alabama, a 10-game winning streak, will meet in the second round Friday in Louisville, Ky.

In the second game, sophomore forwards Albert Butts and Ralph Brown sparked a second-half drive powered by La Salle's post player, Robert Morris, 70-58.

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SPORTS

NBA's Drew: 'Hi, I'm John and I'm a Drug Addict'

John Drew
Responding at his homecoming.

By Roy S. Johnson
New York Times Service
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — The young man speaks softly, but the words come quickly because he is eager to tell his story. "Hi, I'm John," he says, "and I'm a drug addict."

Thus does John Drew introduce himself at a gathering of Alcoholics Anonymous, which also treats drug addicts. He is addicted to cocaine, and has been, he says, ever since he began free-basing, which involves cooking the drug until it reaches its purest form, three years ago. He'd started it for two years before that, he says, "and I liked it, it felt good."

It came close to destroying his career in pro basketball. Last Nov. 22, at the beginning of Drew's ninth National Basketball Association season — his first with the Utah Jazz — he received a telephone call at 7 A.M. while he was asleep in a hotel room in Cleveland. Dan Sparks, the team trainer, told Drew to meet him in the room of Frank Layden, the coach. When he arrived, Drew learned what he'd suspected all along: They knew.

Confronted, Drew acknowledged his addiction. Two hours later, he and Sparks went on an airplane to Baltimore, where he underwent an eight-week detoxification treatment. "It was the biggest relief in the world," Drew says of the meeting with his coach and trainer. "It took

a lot of energy for me to hide what I was doing. But right then, I had a release. "Thank God," I thought to myself. "Somebody knows."

Drew returned to action — and an enthusiastic greeting from a home crowd — in late January. Going into a recent game with Los Angeles, he had played 10 games and averaged 24 points since rejoining the Jazz. In the nine games before undergoing treatment, his average had been 14.1.

Like the others at that recent AA meeting, Drew had lied to his family, to his friends and to himself about his habit. Like them, he went to great lengths to satisfy his dependency. And like them, he has a story to tell, and he wants to tell it every day.

"I'm a very happy person," he told them. "And I want to let people know that what happened to me can happen to them. But I also want them to realize that they can get what I have out of it if they do what I did. There are no shortcuts."

That evening, Drew scored a game-high 33 points in a triumph over San Antonio, leaders in the NBA's Midwest Division. But that was a minor triumph in comparison to the one he related to a companion that afternoon.

"I was in Phoenix," he said, "and after a game, this guy — he used to be a friend of mine — came up and told me he'd heard about what I'd done, the treatment. He said, 'That's great, man. Let's go

celebrate. I've got a gram of coke.' I was so scared I started shaking. I went right to a phone and called an AA contact in the city. He helped me through it."

Reflecting, Drew said: "You can do drugs for a while and get away with it. You can play for a while, too. But eventually it'll get you. Before I go back to it, I'll kill myself. I'd rather be dead than go through that again."

According to Drew — and several other players — there are others in the NBA who are experiencing that kind of pain. "Now, I'm out talking about the league, or anybody," says the two-time all-star, "because I think they're doing the best they can. But if something's not done, someone's gonna get into a lot of trouble — possibly get hurt. A lot of players won't be as lucky as I was."

"We're unique," Layden says of the NBA, "because we have a lot of young people with a lot of money. If you were a drug dealer, would you go after 20 people who make \$200 a week or the kid who makes almost half-a-million a year? They're the market. And while I think we're aware of some other leagues in dealing with this, I think we have to do even more to protect them."

Drew says the problem with drugs did not begin until he joined the NBA. That is contrary to a widely held belief that an athlete is exposed to drugs before he turns pro and that becoming a highly-

paid star only makes him more vulnerable. Drafted in the second-round by Atlanta in 1974, Drew signed a five-year contract for \$780,000, with a \$40,000 signing bonus. "For a kid who never had \$100 in his pocket," says Drew, "that was a hell of a jump."

For three NBA seasons, Drew lived drug-free. In his second season, he averaged 21.6 points a game and was named to his first all-star team. The next year his average was almost 25 points a game.

Layden was then an Atlanta assistant coach. "There was nothing he couldn't do," Layden says. "But John was also a carefree guy, a free spirit, like a bucking bronco. The thing that was missing was self-discipline."

Drew liked the fast-lane existence of the status he attained. "But it all came too fast," he says. "You get all the money, then you get bored. Then you look for something else."

He didn't have to look far. His first time using cocaine was in Portland in 1977. The word had got out: Drew was cool. After a game there, a man came up and introduced himself. "He was the kind of guy who goes to all the teams and finds out who does drugs," Drew recalls now. "Later he called me, said he had some coke, and I told him to come on over. And when it all started, I'm not saying that Portland's a big drug town or anything. It could've happened anywhere, even Salt Lake City. But after that, it began to grow."

The ease with which Drew obtained his first cocaine is typical, according to players, although the NBA attempts to be aware of the whereabouts of fans throughout the country who are suspected of being involved with drugs.

The league employs a network of retired or semi-retired law enforcement officials. "We pick a guy, usually a former FBI man, who lives in and knows a city," says John Joyce, the league's head of security. "He knows the local hangouts of the pushers and the heavy users. We maintain a close liaison with them."

If the league receives information concerning a player who might have been seen with one of the reputed users or pushers, the player is often contacted by Joyce. "We just try and warn them," he says.

Drew admits that his reputation as more than a casual user of cocaine began to reach those who were not part of the drug subculture. "It was all around the league," he said. "I was sick and I didn't care."

"I never did drugs to kill any

bad feeling, because I was hurt or because I had any problems," he says. "I did drugs because I liked them, and they made me feel good."

"I never played while I was high," he says, "though I did sometimes perform under the effects of what I'd done the night before. I did a pretty good job of covering it up, learned all the tricks of the trade and lied to anyone."

Drew's changing behavior wasn't reflected in his performance on the basketball court. He maintained his statistics, averaging 19.5 points a game in 1979-80, the season he started free-basing.

Stan Kasten, the Hawks' general manager, and the team president, Michael Gearon, also heard rumors. Three times, the Hawks sent Drew to a detoxification center in Charleston, South Carolina. But his own reluctance caused the treatments to fail.

"I had nothing to look forward to," he says. "I enjoyed nothing, I didn't even enjoy basketball, at least not as much as I had. I had a problem because I was dealing with a drug that told me I didn't have one."

Drew began to believe that his problem lay in Atlanta. So he asked to be traded, and last summer the Hawks sent him and guard Freeman Williams to Utah — along with \$1 million in cash — in exchange for the rookie Dominique Wilkins.

"I was only kidding myself," Drew says. "You can't run, and you can't hide."

That Drew was able to overcome his drug habit was due in part to the previous experiences of Layden, who began coaching the Jazz in the 1980-81 season. Layden had left Atlanta by the time Drew began his "troubled years," as Layden calls them. He had heard the rumors, too.

"When I left there," Layden says, "I thought of John as a friend, and when I had the opportunity to get him back I thought it would be good for both of us."

"I asked the principals involved — Kasten and Gearon — and they said he was O.K.," Layden said. "He was a little overweight, they told me, but he was clean."

It became quickly evident to Layden that Drew was far from clean. There were signs, Layden says — like missing practices, a game and a team flight. Once they realized Drew needed help, Layden and Sparks investigated six facilities before deciding to confront Drew. "We wanted to be ready," says Sparks. "We didn't want to have to say, 'Let's do it next week.'"



Drew back in action against the Milwaukee Bucks.

The facility seemed like a prison to Drew. He was allowed one phone call a day and almost no recreation. Placed with 14 other patients of varied ages and backgrounds, he underwent daily individual treatment and attended group therapy sessions. He was not allowed to wear any Jazz clothing or to read any basketball material.

Perhaps the most important — and the hardest — part of his treatment required Drew to call all the friends with whom he had used drugs and tell them that he never wanted to see them again. "I had to shut the door on those people," he says. "I told them, 'I don't do drugs. I don't want to, so don't come around me. If you do I will tell on you.'"

"I like my sobriety, and nothing will give me an excuse to go back. Those people were a risk to me." Drew will not say how much he spent on cocaine, but with an annual salary of \$480,000 he says he was never in any serious financial trouble.

That life is all behind Drew now. There are still temptations, but he fights them off by attending daily AA sessions — "they're my medicine" — even on the road.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division				Midwest Division			
	W	L	Pct.		W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	54	27	.667	San Antonio	41	25	.621
Boston	44	37	.543	Denver	37	29	.561
New York	41	40	.513	Dallas	32	34	.485
New York	34	30	.533	Phoenix	32	34	.485
Washington	34	30	.533	Utah	32	34	.485
				Portland	31	35	.469
Central Division				Pacific Division			
	W	L	Pct.		W	L	Pct.
Milwaukee	42	21	.672	Los Angeles	44	16	.732
Atlanta	32	30	.516				
Detroit	29	33	.469				
Chicago	29	33	.469				
Cleveland	17	45	.276				
Indiana	17	45	.276				

Magri Upsets Mercedes in Flyweight Title Fight

The Associated Press
LONDON — Charlie Magri of Britain won the World Boxing Council flyweight title with a seventh-round technical knockout of defending champion Eleoncio Mercedes of the Dominican Republic at Wembley Arena Tuesday night.

Magri, who had gone into the fight as a 3-2 underdog, opened a cut over Mercedes' left eye during the sixth round and referee Ray Solis of Mexico stopped the contest at 1:14 of the seventh.

Blood was pouring into Mercedes' eye, blinding him, and he was taking tremendous punishment as Magri landed a two-fisted attack.

Magri, who last year had considered retiring after suffering two defeats, fought superbly.

Mercedes jabbed effectively in the early rounds, but had no answer to Magri's mounting assault.

Mercedes, 26, was making his first defense since winning the title

from Freddy Castillo of Mexico last year.

Magri raised his record to 27-2, while Mercedes dropped to 19-7-2.

Magri, Britain's only current world champion, became the eighth British boxer to hold the flyweight title.

Both boxers entered the ring weighing 111½ pounds, eight ounces inside the flyweight limit.

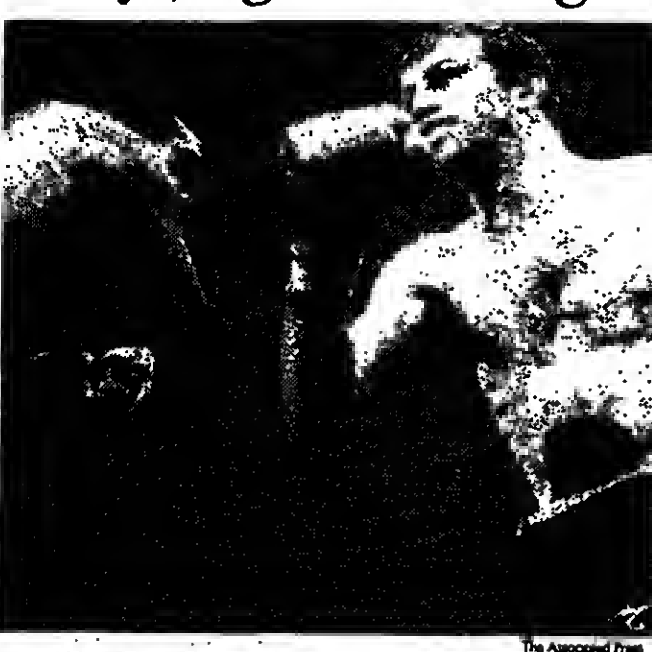
"It is great to be world champion after so many people wrote me off," said the winner after the bout.

"Mercedes had said he would knock me out. But he hit me with solid punches and I stood there and took them."

"When I started hitting him with body punches, I could feel it made him uncomfortable."

Magri, who already holds a victory over World Boxing Association flyweight champion Santos Lacian of Argentina, said he plans to relax before fighting again.

"I worked flat-out for 13 weeks preparing for this fight," he said. "I can do with a rest."



Charlie Magri, during his victory over Eleoncio Mercedes.

Princeton, LaSalle Among Winners in Preliminaries

The Associated Press
PHILADELPHIA — Princeton, LaSalle, Robert Morris and Alcorn State won Tuesday night in the first-ever preliminary round in the history of the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament.

Under the NCAA's new 52-team

NCAA ROUNDUP

format, there were 24 automatic qualifiers and 28 at-large bids, but eight of them had to play preliminary games before this weekend's first and second rounds.

Gordon Enderle scored 18 points and Craig Robinson added 15 as Ivy League champion Princeton defeated North Carolina A&T here, 53-41. Princeton, 19-3 and riding a 10-game winning streak, will meet Oklahoma State Friday at Corvallis, Oregon.

In the second game, sophomore forwards Albert Butts and Ralph Lewis sparked a second-half drive that powered LaSalle past Boston University, 70-58.

LaSalle, the East Coast Conference champion, will meet Virginia Commonwealth Thursday in Greensboro, North Carolina. LaSalle outscored B.U., 14-4, in the first eight minutes of the second half with Lewis netting eight points and Butts seven.

In Dayton, Ohio, Forest Grant scored 17 points and Chip Harris added 16 to lead Robert Morris past Georgia Southern, 64-54. The victory put the ECAC Metro champions into a first-round game Thursday in Tampa, Florida, against Purdue. Robert Morris, 23-7, has won 19 of its last 20 games.

In the nightcap, Michael Phelps scored 19 points to lead Alcorn State to an 81-75 victory over Xavier of Ohio. The Braves will meet Georgetown in Louisville, Kentucky, on Friday.

The 32-team National Invitation Tournament also got under way Tuesday night. In Nashville, Tennessee, Vanderbilt defeated East Tennessee State, 79-74, and in Tampa, Florida, Charlie Bradley's 34 points led South Florida past Fordham, 81-69.

Hagler, who ran his record to 56-2-2 with a sixth-round TKO of Tony Sibson in February, has knocked out all six previous title challengers and is unbeaten in his last 31 fights. Scypion, 26-3, is the World Boxing Council's top-ranked challenger.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Decker Wins Jesse Owens Award

NEW YORK (AP) — Distance runner Mary Decker Tabb on Wednesday was named winner of the 1983 Jesse Owens International Amateur Athlete Award. She is the first woman to win the award, presented annually to the world's outstanding amateur athlete.

Last year, the 24-year-old Decker set world outdoor records for 5,000 and 10,000 meters; indoors, she broke the world indoor best for the mile three times and for 2,000 and 3,000 meters once each.

Of the 26 athletes originally eligible for this year's award, an international panel of judges narrowed the field to three track and field stars — the other two being sprinter-long jumper Carl Lewis and decathlete Daley Thompson of Britain.

Wimbledon Increases Prize Money

WIMBLEDON, England (AP) — Prize money for this year's Wimbledon tennis championships is up by around 60 percent, the All-England Club has announced. The men's first prize will be \$112,654, compared with last year's \$75,000. The women's title will be worth \$101,400, against \$67,500 in 1982.

Wimbledon showed a profit of more than \$5.4 million last year. "We felt that in view of the excellent financial results, some of the money ought to go to the players," Sir Brian Burnett, chairman of the All-England Club, said Tuesday.

Hagler-Scypion Bout Set for May

NEW YORK (UPI) — Marvin Hagler will defend his world middleweight title for the seventh time on May 13 against Wilford Scypion in Providence, Rhode Island, promoter Bob Arum announced late Tuesday.

Hagler, who ran his record to 56-2-2 with a sixth-round TKO of Tony Sibson in February, has knocked out all six previous title challengers and is unbeaten in his last 31 fights. Scypion, 26-3, is the World Boxing Council's top-ranked challenger.

NHL Standings

WALEY CONFERENCE				NORTHERN CONFERENCE			
Patrick Division				Smythe Division			
	W	L	Pct.		W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	34	23	.596	Edmonton	41	20	.672
NY Islanders	34	23	.596	Calgary	39	23	.571
NY Rangers	34	23	.596	Vancouver	38	23	.569
New York	34	23	.596	Los Angeles	37	24	.558
Pittsburgh	34	23	.596	Los Angeles	37	24	.558
Adams Division				Trotter Division			
	W	L	Pct.		W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	45	17	.728	St. Louis	45	17	.728
Montreal	37	25	.597	Montreal	37	25	.597
Buffalo	34	28	.550	Buffalo	34	28	.550
Quebec	31	29	.517	Quebec	31	29	.517
Hartford	27	33	.447	Hartford	27	33	.447

Transition

NEW YORK — Sent Dave Cutler and John Chaberski, pitchers, to their minor league contracts for reconsideration.

PHILADELPHIA — Signed Steve Carlton, pitcher, to a four-year contract.

Exhibition Baseball

Atlanta & Montreal 4
Chicago (N.L.) & California 4
Cleveland & Oakland 3
Los Angeles & Pittsburgh 3
San Francisco & Seattle 2
Texas & Baltimore 1
Milwaukee & San Diego 1
New York (A.L.) & Toronto 1

Tournaments

NCAA

TUESDAY'S PRELIMINARY RESULTS
Princeton 53, N.C. A&T 41
LaSalle 76, Boston U. 58
Robert Morris 64, Georgia Southern 54
Alcorn St. 81, Xavier (Ohio) 75

EAST REGIONAL

First Round
March 17: Virginia vs. James Madison, Va. (Syracuse vs. Maryland St., S.W. LaSalle vs. Virginia Tech.)

Second Round

March 19: Va. Commonwealth-LaSalle winner vs. Georgia, Va. Virginia-James Madison winner vs. N.C. A&T.

Basketball All-Americans

United Press International

NEW YORK — The 1983 United Press International college basketball all-Americans selections:

FIRST TEAM

Michael Jordan, North Carolina, guard, 6-6, 195, sophomore.
John Paxson, Notre Dame, guard, 6-2, 185, senior.
Rafael Samuelson, Virginia, center, 7-4, 230, senior.

SECOND TEAM

Steve Stipanovich, senior, Missouri; Darrell Walker, senior, Arkansas; Patrick Ewing, sophomore, Georgetown; Michael Jordan, sophomore, North Carolina; Wayne Tinkle, sophomore, Oklahoma.

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The 1983 Associated Press college basketball all-Americans selections:

FIRST TEAM

Pat Summitt, senior, Tennessee; Dale Ellis, senior, Tennessee; Patrick Ewing, sophomore, Georgetown; Michael Jordan, sophomore, North Carolina; Wayne Tinkle, sophomore, Oklahoma.

SECOND TEAM

Steve Stipanovich, senior, Missouri; Darrell Walker, senior, Arkansas; Patrick Ewing, sophomore, Georgetown; Michael Jordan, sophomore, North Carolina; Wayne Tinkle, sophomore, Oklahoma.

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France	F. Fr. 800	400	220
Germany	D.M. 360	180	100
Greece	Dr. 8,000	4,000	2,250
Great Britain	£	62	31
Ireland	Ir. £	90	45
Italy	Lira 165,000	82,500	45,500
Luxembourg	L.Fr. 6,000	3,000	1,650
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Norway	N.Kr. 1,120	560	308
Portugal	Esc. 8,600	4,300	2,400
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ART BUCHWALD

Price of Liberation

WASHINGTON — Behind every liberated woman, there is another woman who has to do the dirty work for her.

I discovered this talking to Lila Peabody. Lila works for a law firm from 9 A.M. to 5 or 6 or 7 P.M., depending on what case she is involved in.

Lila told me she couldn't do it if it wasn't for Juanita.

"Who is Juanita?" I wanted to know.

"Juanita takes care of the house and the children, and cooks our meals. I couldn't work if it weren't for her, and the fact the Safeway stays open until 9 P.M."

"You pay her?" Lila said.

"Half my salary goes to Juanita."

"You mean your husband doesn't contribute to her wages?"

"No. He insists if I want to work I have to pay somebody to do the things I had to give up when I took my job."

"That doesn't seem fair. I should think he would be proud of you for being a lawyer and making it in a man's world."

"He is, as long as there is somebody at home. Frankly, I think he's prouder of Juanita. She always knows where his shirts are."

"I didn't know there was such a high price for women's liberation."

"There is if you're married and have to keep a house. For every liberated woman you see in an office, there is another woman behind her providing the support system for the marriage. If the woman is divorced and has children it's even

more costly, because no ex-husband is going to pay for his wife and also the woman who has to take care of his kids."

"But at least you're a person in your own right," I said.

"I am as long as Juanita doesn't quit. It isn't easy to find someone who will be a housekeeper and take care of the kids and wait until you get home at night. I've been through three Juanitas in two years. One came from El Salvador, another from Ecuador and this one is from Bolivia."

"Your Spanish must be very good by now."

"It's perfect, but frankly, we're all getting a little tired of fried beans."

"It seems ironic that in order to be free a woman must find another slave to replace her."

"You have no choice. A husband is willing to go along with a liberated wife as long as things are running smoothly at home. But one breakdown in the support system and then he starts screaming he didn't marry a woman who would ignore her house and children."

"But every magazine you read in the supermarket features husbands of working wives sharing the household duties."

"The magazines are the only place you see them. The American male will accept his wife doing ever-thing else as well. When we go to parties my husband introduces me proudly to everyone as 'my wife, the lawyer.' When we get home at night, he wants to know why there are no clean sheets on the bed."

"It's funny," I said. "Until I talked to you, I thought every liberated woman had it made. I always saw you as someone who had the best of both worlds. Now it turns out that without Juanita mopping floors you wouldn't be liberated at all."

"You've got the picture," Lila said. "Any married woman who wants to be liberated better have a good pal in a Latin American employment agency."

"What happens when your support system gets sick?"

"Then I stay home and everyone in the law firm says, 'We knew this would happen if we hired a woman lawyer.'"

Greek Amphitheater Sags Under Tourists

ATHENS — The ancient stone amphitheater at Epidaurus in southern Greece is subsiding under the weight of more than 300,000 tourists who sit in it every year, the government archaeological service said Wednesday.

The stone seats have moved several centimeters lower since the theater was built in the fourth century B.C., a spokesman for the service said. Archaeologists now fear a full house of 20,000 spectators at Epidaurus could cause irreparable damage to the structure, one of the largest amphitheaters in Greece.

Horowitz: An Unauthorized Portrait

Author of Biography Denies That It's a 'Discreet Hatchet Job'

By Frederick M. Winship

NEW YORK — An unauthorized biography of pianist Vladimir Horowitz, which may well be the most important musical biography of the year, has its young author shrugging off charges of sensationalism.

Glenn Plaskin insists his 607-page book (Morrow, \$19.95) is a balanced portrait of the 79-year-old virtuoso musician whose troubled private life and eccentricities have been the stuff of legend for decades.

The slender, intense author interviewed more than 600 of Horowitz's friends and associates and said he was careful not to use information from people who obviously disliked Horowitz and "had an axe to grind." He cited the late pianist Glenn Gould.

"The bottom line is that I like Horowitz very much and identify with him," said Plaskin, 30, himself a pianist. "I was chagrined when a reviewer said I'd done a discreet hatchet job. I've tried to show Horowitz's humanity — his strengths and his weaknesses. It's very rare to read a truthful book about a living musician."

Plaskin approached Horowitz and his wife, Wanda Toscanini Horowitz, by telephone several times to obtain their cooperation in writing the book but he was turned down. He said Horowitz told him, "Forget it I'll write my own."

Now Plaskin is not so sure that wasn't a bit of good fortune.

"It would have been difficult to write it with him and to have the book resemble what really happened," Plaskin said. "In his taped interviews, Horowitz tells the same anecdotes over and over, and they may be true or he thinks they are true."

"I'm sure he wouldn't have told me any more. He's a master at protecting his public image and grooming that image."

Horowitz has been an obsession with Plaskin since he heard a Horowitz recording of a Scriabin sonata in graduate school. Plaskin began his keyboard studies at age 6 in his native Buffalo, New York. He later studied at the New England Conservatory and the Peabody Conservatory.

"I gave a few recitals a year and I was better than good. I did my three doctoral recitals at Peabody. But after 20 years of practicing, I was tired of the grind. I needed refueling, a change of gears. The idea of the book came to me and I could see there was no time to be wasted because people around Horowitz were old and dying off."

Plaskin left Peabody four years ago and got a job with a New York concert booking agency. He began phoning publishers with his proposal of a Horowitz biography and finally got the William Morris Agency to represent him. Morrow won publication rights in a bidding contest and Plaskin got a \$35,000 advance, unheard of for an "author" who had never written anything before.

Research and writing took three years, longer than it should because many of Horowitz's friends, associates and former students, such as Byron Janis, were reluctant to talk. Plaskin had to be a detective, ferreting out the correspondence of Horowitz's longtime personal representative, Alexander Moravich, at the University of Oregon.

"Often I was lucky and people would pass me on to other people who knew Horowitz," Plaskin recalled. "His cousin and only relative in the United States, Natasha Saltzoff, was very helpful, although I'm sure she was asked by the Horowitzs not to cooperate. His longtime traveling companion, Lowell Benedict, got in touch with me or I might not have known he existed."

Gradually a complex picture of Horowitz emerged — one of the greatest performing talents in music history, driven by self-doubt, phobias, sexual conflicts and a troubled marriage. Out of the 58 years since he emigrated from his native Russia, Horowitz did not play the piano in public for 22 years due to ill health, nervous breakdowns and electroshock therapy.



Vladimir Horowitz rehearsing in London last year.

Horowitz last played in London in 1982, a benefit for the Royal Opera House, at the invitation of Prince Charles. He has no concert bookings at present, although he commands the highest fee of any classical musician, as much as \$45,000 a concert.

"He lives much to himself in New York, and Wanda spends most of her time in Connecticut," Plaskin said. "I think they are very lonely people. Everyone has drifted away from him. It's a shame because he can be charming. And as an artist there is something quite demonic and magical about his playing. He thinks like an orchestra. You can almost hear the violins."

With "Horowitz, a Biography" behind him, Plaskin would like to get a job as a reporter with a news magazine. He says he is finished with music as a career and does not want to do another musical biography because "this is the one music biography I have in me."

Plaskin said he has sent Horowitz a copy of the book but there has been no response. The author says he doubts the pianist will ever write his own life story or that anyone will write another biography.

"If they do, I wish them luck," he said.

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"If they do, I wish them luck," he said.

PEOPLE

Catcalls for Pavarotti

The Italian tenor Luciano Pavarotti, making his first appearance at La Scala in Milan in three years, was booed and whistled in the last act of Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor." Pavarotti had received rousing applause from a capacity audience in the first act, but the fans were furious over what critics called a sudden weakening of his voice in the final aria of the opera. At the end of the performance, the angry fans also booed the Swiss conductor, Peter Maag and costume designers Rosta and Ottavio Missoni, the masters of Italian knitted ready-to-wear fashion. The Italian soprano Luciana Serra was the only artist warmly applauded at the opening performance.

has been awarded \$35,251 in damages for false arrest. According to testimony, Nelson went to the store to buy a fluorescent light fixture but noticed, after paying \$7.99 for the lamp, that four screws were supposed to be included were not in the box. Nelson said a clerk told him to get them from the hardware department. He picked up four screws that fit, put them in his pocket and walked out to be arrested outside the store by security officers. After being arraigned in petty larceny in a non-suit, Nelson sued the store in Clinton County, New York, for false arrest, seeking \$250,000 in damages. After his suit verdict in the state Supreme Court in Nassau County, Pavarotti Nelson, who left Rome after a communist rule, said that the faith in the democratic system was restored.

Britain's Princess Anne and her husband, Mark Phillips, presided over a charity gala for French and British children's organizations Wednesday at the Paris cabaret Le Moulin Rouge. The lavish cabaret show, called "Femmes, Femmes, Femmes," included 61 cancan girls. It all came about, according to a Moulin Rouge spokesman, after Jacky Charles, the cabaret's owner, went to the Royal Command Performance in London with his troupe in November 1981 and Clerico suggested he would like to do something for British and French charities. The French press is calling it a Royal Command Performance, which, as a British Embassy spokesman pointed out, is not strictly correct. "To have a royal performance, you have to have the queen," he said, conceding, "If it makes them happy, why not?"

Queen Elizabeth II handed out 150 honors at Buckingham Palace, including a posthumous gallantry award, the Military Cross, that was presented to the widow of a commando killed during the Falklands War. Captain Gavin Hamilton, 29, who survived two helicopter crashes during the 74-day conflict with Argentina, was killed June 10 while on observation patrol. According to his citation, he was wounded in the back but continued firing to allow his signaler to escape and was subsequently killed.

Vladimir Nelson, 60, a Romanian immigrant to the United States, who was arrested in 1979 for shoplifting four screws worth 14 cents,

The British explorer David Livingstone, who is believed to be the first solo walk to the South Pole, has been flown off the ice cap back to his base camp for urgent repairs to much of his expedition equipment, the British agency, the Press Association, reported from Canada. "I was very reluctant to be taken off because at this stage but I had no alternative," Livingstone-Adams said. "I have been the longest week of my life. One occasion, I had to walk 30 miles in 24 hours. I was exhausted when the ice started to break under me. My tent shook as though an earthquake." The 36-year-old explorer, who set out a week ago at temperatures of minus 45 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 49 Fahrenheit), intends to fly back to the same point on the ice cap Friday to continue his journey.

Philip Berent, an economics graduate, has set off from Salisbury, England, in a bid to set a record for flying a microlight aircraft to Harare, Zimbabwe. The 47-year-old Salisbury resident hopes to make the 1,100-mile (1,760-kilometer) flight in 14 weeks, making short hops with his canvas-winged, portable airplane, which weighs 275 pounds (125 kilograms). Before he set off, Berent said, he was told he would make the journey because it was one of the few adventures left to undertake. "If I did not do it, someone else would," he said.

AMERICA CALLING

WELCOME TO LONDON Mary Mullen and her husband, John, with group from Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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